

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 843.]

LONDON: TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1861.

PRICE UNSTAMPED 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

EDUCATION in SCARBOROUGH.

The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., begs to intimate to Parents and Guardians of youth that he intends to OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL in Scarborough, Yorkshire, at Christmas next, to be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The special aim of the school will be to afford a course of tuition best adapted for the preparation of Young Gentlemen, either for efficient occupying commercial spheres, or entering on a more advanced stage of study at any of the Universities.

The moral training of the Pupils will be an object of constant solicitude and care.

In order to insure thoroughness in every department, Assistant Masters will co-operate with the Principal.

Terms, from Forty to Forty-five Guineas per annum.

Further particulars, with Testimonials and Prospectus will be furnished by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, Westboro Lodge, Scarborough, until the opening of the school.

REVIEWS.

The Rev. R. Balgarnie, Scarborough.
The Rev. J. Parsons, York.
The Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.
The Rev. B. B. Corder, M.A., Leeds.
The Rev. Wm. M'Kerrow, D.D., Manchester.
The Rev. John Radcliffe, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow.
The Rev. F. M'Dowall, M.A., Alloa, Scotland.
A. R. Shand, Esq., Advocate, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
W. P. Adams, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam, N.B.
The Rev. John Edmonds, D.D., 2, Leigh Villas, Hampden-place, London.

COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Heads of families and others, intending to join the above movement, are informed that application for enrolment must be made on or before the last day of the year. On January 1, 1862, entire expenses will be incurred.

A second pastoral report is now ready, detailing the progress and future plans. The first report, with particulars may be had by enclosing stamp to Mr. Bruce, Hounslow, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

It is the duty of the community to support the efforts of the Colonists; also, agricultural labourers, skilled mechanics. Cheap passage rates. Free grants. Pioneers sent to prepare the way.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL to enable them to increase the number of pensions before the close of 1861. There are at present near the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of seven pence per week, which the Society is desirous of, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind good moral character, who shall possess the necessary conditions—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. Esq., (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street: or by Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Reports and all information may be obtained on to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the Kingdom.

2,033 Children have been admitted; 760 since 1851 are now in the schools. 63 have been received during the present year. The next Election will occur in April. Forms Candidates to be had on application.

JOSEPH SOUL,

Office, 51, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.

CONTRIBUTIONS are greatly needed and solicited to enable the Committee to receive a of Orphans. The recent alterations afford a large room for 400.

THE FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY.

Instituted January 20, 1802.

For the Relief of Poor, Infirm, Aged Widow Women of good character, who had seen better days.

PRESIDENT.

The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

TREASURER.

Mrs. John Courthorpe, 15, Paragon, New Kent-road.

SECRETARY.

Mrs. Richardson, Gordon-square, E.C.

SECRETARY AND COLLECTOR.

Mr. Hunt, 225, Oxford-street, E.C.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at the LONDON LODGATE-HILL. The Chair to be taken by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Deacon, Labo and Co., Birch-lane, Bankers to the Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Mr. Bayly Lombard-street; and by Mrs. Hunt, the Secretary.

TO SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

The Friends of a respectable YOUTH wish to place him, for a term of years, with a SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER, who will consider the lad's services a sufficient remuneration for his board and lodging for the first two or three years.

Apply to S. J., care of Mr. Elliot Stock, 63, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, an APPRENTICE for the COUNTING HOUSE, and one for the Drapery Branch of a large establishment in the country.

Apply, by letter, stating age, with references of respectability, and specimen of handwriting, to Mr. Thomas White, Union-street, Aldershot.

WANTED, THREE SERVANTS, immediately after Christmas, at the Commercial School, Cranford Hall, near Hounslow.

An Active, Confidential FEMALE as HOUSEMAID; and to take charge of the pupils' apparel. A Strong, well-qualified LAUNDRY-MAID, and a clean, active PLAIN COOK.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON,

having a knowledge of the system pursued at the British and Foreign School Society, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Family or Private School. Good references given.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Tiverton, Devon.

ASSISTANT MASTER.—WANTED, a

Gentleman of some experience in Teaching, of Christian character, and a good disciplinarian. He must be competent to instruct in Greek (Homer), Latin, Mathematics, and English. Apply, stating age, salary expected, &c., to Mr. Lemon, Mission School, Blackheath, S.E.

SCHOLASTIC.—REQUIRED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER.

Subjects:—English generally, with Junior Latin. A Good Disciplinarian. Experience three years. Age 24 years. Salary 240.

Address, D. F. R., Post Office, Birmingham.

BURTON.—HYE BRIDGE SCHOOL, will

RE-OPEN on Jan. 27.

For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. R. C. Jessop, B.A.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S

SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 30s. per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 51, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near Hendon, N.W.,

will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1862.

Applications for admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rice, at the School.

FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL, Woodford

Wells, N.E.

Mr. SYKES has VACANCIES for PUPILS at Christmas, and will be happy to forward his Prospectus, with references.

Pupils have passed with credit the London Matriculation and the First Class Examination at the College of Preceptors.

THE REV. T. E. FULLER, of Lewes,

Sussex, wishes to RECEIVE a FEW PUPILS into his Family to BOARD and EDUCATE, after the Christmas Vacation.

His residence has been purposely chosen on account of its healthy situation, being built on a dry chalk soil, within six miles of the sea.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., assisted by resident and other Masters, RECEIVES a Select and Limited Number of PUPILS.

Dr. R. endeavours to combine the careful formation of Character with the highest degree of Mental and Physical Culture.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—REV. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A., assisted by Six Resident Masters.

The Pupils are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal or the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLNE, and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their friends that the duties of the Establishment will be resumed, MONDAY, Jan. 27. Music, German, and Drawing, are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French language. The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Dowager Lady Burton, Northampton; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 45, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Hickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH-COAST, DORSET-

SHIRE.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKINGTON, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 23. Parkstone, Dec. 21, 1861.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from BLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.

A Circular forwarded upon application. September, 1861.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON will be able to accommodate a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN in his Establishment after the present vacation.

His Pupils are carefully instructed in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, and all the branches of a thorough English Education. Great attention is given not only to their mental culture and discipline, but also to their moral and religious training; and the domestic arrangements are in every way calculated to promote their comfort and happiness.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL

SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN after the Christmas Vacation, TUESDAY, January 14, 1862.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

HOWARD-HOUSE SCHOOL, Thame, near

Oxford.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youth for commercial pursuits, and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every pupil with a good hand, understand Bookkeeping, Drawing, &c. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by Pupils from this school, and attention is requested to the specimens of Bookkeeping and Drawing now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace.

The Pupils attend the ministry of the Rev. C. Haldie. Reference to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. F. Dorsey, Edmonton.

Terms inclusive. No extras, all charges included in a fixed quarterly payment. For Boys under Twelve years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per annum; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, and Two Guineas each. Ten acres of private cricket-ground.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—2, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH,

IS NOW,

IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS,

THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

IN THE WORLD.

I.—BONUS.

The LAST BONUS for the year 1860, was £1,000,000, on the most recent Policies, up to 24. 6s. per cent. per annum on the oldest Policies, which was equal, on an average, to 50s. 6d. per cent. to 107s. per cent. of the Bonus Premiums paid, and was one of the largest bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

II.—CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE

ON DEMAND.

CASH VALUE is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining Members are benefited at the expense of the other.

III.—FUNDS AND REVENUE.

INVESTED FUNDS .. £3,700,000 | ANNUAL REVENUE .. £438,000

LOCAL AGENTS.

Major H. B. Ridge, 49, Pall-mall.

Benton Bealey, Bookseller, Islington-green.

Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSALS LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR WITH ANY OF THE AGENTS, BEFORE 31st DECEMBER, WILL SECURE PARTICIPATION IN THE ABOVE ADVANTAGES, AND ALSO ONE BONUS MORE THAN PROPOSALS OF LATER DATE.

HUGH M'KEAN, Central Agent.

London, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings.

Corahill, Nov., 1861.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

42, KING WILLIAM-ST., LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.
CAPITAL, 1,000,000l.

The CHRISTMAS FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application, at the Office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 1, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established in the year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to Forty-five per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000l. at the age of Thirty is now paying 13l. 8s. 7d. instead of 24l. 8s. 4d.

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000l.

M. H. IMPEY, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVIER, Esq. Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq. Vice Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq.	Gardiner, B. W., Esq.
Bennett, C., Esq.	Grover, W., Esq.
Bunnell, P., Esq.	Lewis, G. C., Esq.
Burge, G. W., Esq.	Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Burton, J. R., Esq.	Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Adams, C. J., Esq. | Salter, E., Esq.

BANKERS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple Bar Branch.)

SOLICITORS—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

SURVEYOR—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D.

SURGEON—JOHN MANN, Esq.

In this Company security and economy are combined. The Accumulated Fund is 198,000l.; Annual Income, 63,170l. Policies granted for the whole life, payable at death or at a certain age.

Prompt payment to the representatives of deceased members. No claim disputed on merely technical grounds.

Claims already paid by the Company, 116,232l.

Information on all points connected with Life Assurance communicated immediately on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

Offices, 32, New Bridge-street London, E.C.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, March 21, 1861, at the Chief Offices, 47 and 48, King William-street, London, E.C., the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The NEW BUSINESS effected by the Company in the last six years, is as follows:—

Years.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.
1 1855	1,370	£212,135
2 1856	970	163,134
3 1857	856	131,791
4 1858	802	137,227
5 1859	973	168,205
6 1860	1,152	188,634
Totals 6 years	6,123	£1,001,126

Thus the new business of 1859 exceeded the new business of 1855 by 170 Policies, assuring 30,978l., and the new business of 1860 exceeds the new business of 1859 again by 180 Policies, assuring 20,429l.

The average yearly increase has thus been 1,020 New Policies, assuring 166,854l.

This satisfactory result shows the growth of public confidence in the Company, and it has been accomplished without increasing the Company's expenditure, and in one of the very worst years for Life Assurance of recent date; owing to a wet summer and bad harvest having impoverished the assuring classes.

The DEATH CLAIMS for the year 1860 have amounted to 3,733l. 4s. 2d., a sum very much below that provided by the Tables, thus maintaining that low rate of mortality which has hitherto distinguished the Company, and indicating the skill and care with which the lives assured have been selected.

With the exception of the cost of some alterations at the Head Offices, for the more convenient transaction of the Company's business, the Expenditure of the Company would have shown a reduction as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the new business has been greater than that of any one of the last five years.

The PERIODICAL VALUATION has been made by the Actuary, and it appears that after setting aside an ample reserve to meet future expenses, as well as providing for every liability of the Company under its Policies and otherwise, and making a full allowance for bad debts, &c., there remains a surplus as follows:—From the non-participating business divisible by the Shareholders, 422l. 12s., in addition to 117l. premiums received on shares, and from the Mutual business, 7,410l. 1s. 1d. available for the Policy-holders.

It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 14 per cent. per annum, from the date of the last division of profits, be declared on all policies for the whole of life, dated on or before December 31, 1858, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and that the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Also that the premiums received on the Shares, with interest thereon, and the 422l. 12s. profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, making altogether to the credit of the shareholders' profit account, 2,704l. 4s.; and that 2s. 4d. per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each share, on which the first call has been fully paid up.

This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

Persons wishing to participate in the Third Division of Profits must enter prior to December 1, 1861.

GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY, at COLNEY HATCH.

Seven Miles by Road, or Fifteen Minutes by Railway, From the LONDON STATION, YORK-ROAD, King's Cross.

GROUND AND INTERMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST.

For TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, apply at the Company's Office, 122, High Holborn, W.C.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 6s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! And to prevent mistake of position, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.**HEAL and SON'S RIDE-DOWN QUILTS,** from One Guinea to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 8s. 6d. to 24s. List of prices and sizes sent free by post. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent post free.

196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

TO LADIES.

THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD, and the greatest variety of Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats are on show, from 7s. 6d. to 25s.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

EVERY NOVELTY in WATCHSPRING

Paris and American Skeleton SKIRTS in White, Scarlet, and Magenta, at 6d. a spring; Ten Springs, 5s.; Twenty Springs, 10s.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY of QUILTED

PETTICOATS, in Llama Wool, Silk, Satin, and Elder down; also a great Novelty in Quilted Plaid Silks are on view, from 8s. 6d. to 55s., at

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

NEW DESIGNS in FRONT-FASTENING

ELASTIC STAYS, BOJICES, &c., from 2s. 11d. to 21s. Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., 7s. 6d. to 30s.

N.B. Engravings and Price Lists post free.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5l. delivered free by rail.

AUTUMN and WINTER CLOTHING.

ALL the NEW FASHIONS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON of 1861 are now on view at the extensive establishments of

LAWRENCE HYAM,

CITY—30, GRACECHURCH - STREET,

WEST-END—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

LAWRENCE HYAM, while offering his grateful thanks to his numerous Friends for the extensive and continued support bestowed on him during the long Summer Season of 1861, would respectfully solicit attention to his MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GARMENTS specially purchased for the present AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.

The Most Novel Designs and Fashions have been adopted. The Stock consists of WINTER OVERCOATS and CAPES of every material, varying in price from 21s. to 63s.

WINTER UNDER-COATS, from 16s. 6d. to 45s.

WINTER TROUSERS, " 10s. 6d. to 21s.

WINTER WAISTCOATS, " 6s. 6d. to 14s.

All made from the Newest and Choicest Fabrics.

LAWRENCE HYAM would remark that the Garments manufactured by him are materially different, and very superior to those sold at ordinary ready-made clothiers'. His aim is, that every Garment he sells should be of as good a material, as well and durably made, and to fit as well as if made to measure, added to which a great saving in price is effected.

LAWRENCE HYAM would also call attention to his JUVENILE and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, either for School or Dress wear, and adapted for every age. It consists of the largest and most varied stock in the world.

LAWRENCE HYAM has been long famed in the department of Youths' Clothing.

A general List of Prices, and Instructions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Observe the numbers and addresses as above.

ALBUMS

TO HOLD TWENTY-FIVE,

WITH GILT CLASP, 3s. 6d. EACH.

Free by post, 44 Stamps.

ALBUM PORTRAITS,

TEN FOR 10s.

DRESSING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND ATTENDANTS.

"These are the finest."—Photographic News.
"None are superior."—Art Journal.
"Brilliant, full of life."—Athenaeum.

The LATE PRINCE CONSORT, and any other members of the Royal Family, or any celebrated man, sent free by post on receipt of Eighteen Stamps. Lists sent with the Portrait ordered.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Chancery-lane, next house but one to Bow Church.

CASH PROMPTLY ADVANCED from a

Private Source on Household Furniture, without Removal or Sureties. Also on Wine Warrants, Policies of Insurance and Merchandise of all descriptions. Principals may apply personally (or by letter, enclosing one stamp), to Messrs. James and Co., Moor-street Chambers, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 500l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Four. Form of application and prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

WIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—

Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 30s. per ton. Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS, 25s.—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.

Pure unmined Hutton, Stewarts, Haswell, or Tees. Immediate purchase recommended, as Coals will not be cheap. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Bell Lane-road, Lambeth. Established 1830.

COALS, 25s.—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City Road.

Second class 24s. Bakers' Coals 19s. Silks 22s. Inferior 18s.

Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silks, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

B. HUBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 119 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to Her Majesty's Household, &c.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 24s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 22s. 1s. Inland, by Railway:—Silks, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; 1st class, 21s.; 2nd class, 19s.; 3rd class, 17s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part on. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief North London Railway stations, Highbury, Islington, or King's Land.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE;

LOCK STITCH AND NOISELESS.

Warehouse, 99, Chancery-lane.

Agents wanted.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

S. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine. Plain to complete. Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

H. H. Bishop's Patent.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' ICELAND MOSS COCOA.

Is an invaluable article of Diet for Invalids and persons of weak digestion.

Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 4d. per lb.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.

For price and quality combined, stands unequalled.

Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 4d. per lb.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

EPP'S COCOA (commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as breakfast beverage. Each Packet is labelled, "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London 1b., by Grocers."

The delicate aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating preparation, have procured its general adoption as breakfast beverage.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WAGES WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY.

A MOVEMENT seems to be under contemplation in certain quarters entitled to high respect, having for its object a large relaxation, or even an entire removal, of the restrictions put by the Act of Uniformity upon the religious opinions and professions of the clergy. The fact is that the law of 1662 which operated to the ejection of the two thousand on St. Bartholomew's day, is now felt to impose a grievous bondage upon the Church which resorted to it for the purpose of scourging Puritanism from within her pale. The door slammed in the face of Nonconformists shut in the State priesthood to an area too narrow for the free action of their own minds, and, jostling one another in their confinement, they begin to cry out for more room. It seems to be supposed that Dissenters will readily lend themselves to this effort in favour of religious freedom, and that, magnanimously forgetting their own wrongs, they will be glad to come to the assistance of many with whom they are in theological sympathy, and so far release them from the misery in which they have cooped themselves up, as to give moderately free play to their mental and spiritual activities.

Let it be at once admitted that the appeal thus made to the good will of Dissenters is highly flattering to them. It proceeds upon the assumption which, we think, would be borne out by facts, that they value religious freedom for its own sake, and that wherever they might see their way clear to a real extension of it, they would not hesitate to advance in it, even though the practical benefit consequent upon their doing so would accrue mainly, if not exclusively, to their bitterest ecclesiastical opponents. We believe they would gladly throw their influence into the proposed movement, if they could be convinced that its successful issue would give freer scope to spiritual independence, whether of thought or action. If they should show themselves indisposed to strike off the fetters which galled the consciences of the Established clergy, it will certainly not arise from any indifference to what does not happen to annoy themselves, nor from a callous disregard to sufferings which they cannot but look upon as retributive in their character. It will rather be because they have an honest belief that the freedom claimed, is claimed by men who persist in occupying a position which renders them unfit for its proper enjoyment and use—and that the clergy of an established and an endowed Church assuming to be national, are beyond the limits within which ecclesiastical and theological independence can be rationally or safely conceded.

We deplore, as do the most enlightened and reflective men of all denominations, the frightful demoralisation of conscience produced by a solemn subscription to tests which the inner man repudiates. None can more vividly apprehend than we do the cankerous mischief which a habit of dealing sophistically with the moral sense inevitably engenders. We are positively alarmed at the contagious virulence of the disease which

has its origin in the clerical insincerity bred and nourished by the reluctant restraint which the clergy take upon themselves in obedience to the Act of Uniformity. We would go a long way, even against the current of our general convictions, could we by doing so stay the plague of dishonesty, *quoad sacra*, which wastes the best energies of the Church of England, and which taints society with its poisonous effluvia. But what is to be done? Any simplification or relaxation of the tests imposed upon the clergy by the Act of Uniformity would be utterly insufficient to cure the evil. Some test there must be, unless the Established Church is to be converted into a menagerie of all the varieties of religious belief, and the resources of the nation are to be devoted to a body of spiritual teachers left wholly irresponsible as to what they shall teach. And, whatever may be the limits beyond which freedom of thought and profession is forbidden to go, as the religious life within shall become more active, it will necessarily feel itself "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd" by the restrictions put upon it by external authority.

The real and active cause of the dishonesty of the clergy in their dealings with their consciences lies, not in the precision of the tests imposed upon them, but in the strong temptation which the endowments, the dignities, the *status*, the privileges, conferred upon them by the State, holds out to them to "palter in a double sense" with God's vicegerent in the soul—and this temptation would operate quite as powerfully and as blighting within a wider as within a narrower range of permitted and pledged belief. Men who are prevailed upon, by the good things stored up for their class within the Establishment, to leave behind them many of their convictions upon entering its narrow doorway, or to smuggle them in under some cloak of sophistication, show that they are drawn by some other attraction than that of religious truth—and whether they have to stoop much or little, or whether they conceal a fewer or greater number of prohibited tenets behind the folds of their insincerity, is a matter of comparatively minor importance—the fact that they have consented to stoop, and that they are dishonest enough to conceal, being the poison which preys upon the heart of their religious life.

But while we discern no probability of advantage to the health of conscience in the relaxation of religious tests to the clergy of an endowed and established Church, we see an immensity of confusion which would be sure to ensue. Just in proportion as the relaxation is large—and in order to even a temporary relief it *must* be large—just in the same proportion would the whole influence of the State be exerted to destroy the already diminutive responsibility of its clerical staff, and to obliterate the distinction in men's minds between the relative importance of truth and error. Why, even now, under the pressure of the Act of Uniformity, the clergy of the Establishment can use the resources of the State to the promulgation and inculcation of almost every shade of Christian doctrine, without practically subjecting themselves to any effectual control. What would be the consequence of giving them larger liberty? They would avail themselves of the authority and the means of the State to spread abroad the most opposite, and, in many cases the most pernicious misrepresentations of Divine truth. Let it be granted that the existing Anglican priesthood would reap nothing but relief from blotting out the conditions on which they became entitled to their position and their pay, we are yet bound to consider what would be the effect of our liberality upon the generation that is to succeed them. We have to bear in mind the probability that shoals of men, without the slightest fitness for the Christian ministry, and without any definite Christian belief, would be enticed into the sacred office by the temporal advantages affixed to it by the State, who would neither be required nor prepared to give any security as to what they were about to teach, nor as to the ecclesiastical system which they meant to sup-

port. The national creed, in fact, would be either no creed at all, or, what amounts to the same thing, a sort of *olla podrida* of every variety of belief known in these realms. The State clergy would be a clergy paid to teach something—but what that something should be it would be left to the judgment or caprice of every individual to determine.

Now, we submit that when men take the wages of office, on terms clearly prescribed to them, and deliberately assented to—in other words, when they enter upon an estate pledged to certain conditions, they have no right to claim that individual liberty, in respect to the duties pertaining to that office, which is the birthright of those who have received no such advantage. Freedom to renounce engagements solemnly made and liberally paid for, is not religious freedom in any sense. Let us not be cajoled by mere phrases. When a Baptist minister receives his pastorate on his profession of believing what his Church believes, he has a perfect right, if he pleases, to become a Pseudo-Baptist, but he has no right whatever to retain his post, nor do the principles of religious liberty oblige his people to treat him as if his relation to the flock were the same as before. Their request that he should vacate the pulpit to which he was preferred on well-understood conditions, on both sides, is no violation of religious liberty, but merely the enforcement of a compact binding pastor and people to reciprocal duties. The clergy of the Church of England are in an analogous position towards the State. They receive certain advantages for which they undertake to teach certain doctrines. There is no compulsion in the making of the contract—there is no obligation to perpetuate the contract. They have but to renounce State pay, and they free themselves instantly of State control. What they want Dissenters to do for them is to help them to retain the pay and to get rid of the control—and this they commend to our sympathies as a movement in favour of religious liberty, whereas it is simply one to obtain for the clergy the privilege of receiving wages without responsibility. "I will teach what I please, and you shall pay me for doing so"—this is the freedom sought for the clergy by the amendment or repeal of the Act of Uniformity. Our answer is, "Teach what you please, by all means—but not at the charges of the nation." Where there are wages there must be service—and where there is service, the conditions should be prescribed by those who pay, not by those who receive.

POSITION AND DIFFICULTIES OF THE POLITICAL CHURCH.

We have great pleasure in giving a full report of the speech of Mr. Carvell Williams at a recent meeting of the friends and supporters of the Liberation Society at Preston. Our readers will find in it a graphic description, not only of the objects of the Liberation Society, but of the many recent events inside the Church which have illustrated the true character and tendencies of the Establishment, and have tended to ripen public opinion for a consideration of the great controversy of the age:—

It is one of the characteristics of a true Englishman that he knows how to look a difficulty in the face, and that when he is defeated, his first impulse is to try and convert defeat into victory. Acting in that spirit, I begin by frankly acknowledging, and that in the presence of gentlemen of the press, that the movement conducted by the Liberation Society stands in a very different position from that which it occupied some years ago. I see, and I am delighted to see, many young faces here to-night, and the owners of these faces may require to be told, that more than seventeen years have passed since the formation of the organisation of which they have probably heard for the first time during the last few months. There are older friends present, who will remember that the greatest difficulty with which the originators of this society had to deal was the apathy of the public mind in relation to the great question which it wished to discuss. Churchmen smiled derisively of the idea of separating Church and State, as a harmless abstrac-

tion, which some of them professed to be unable to understand; while not a few Dissenters regarded the enterprise as one of an utterly hopeless character. Nevertheless, the society worked on perseveringly and hopefully. It just did the same as other bodies who seek to accomplish an object by influencing public opinion; that is, it held meetings, delivered lectures, circulated tracts and other publications, throughout the length and breadth of the land; concealing nothing, but doing its very best to let everybody know all that it aimed at, and the principles on which its aims were based. After a few years those efforts began to tell, and then the time came when it was thought that something might be done to apply the society's principles to the legislation of the country. That, of course, was the ultimate object of their labours; for the Establishment is a political institution, and it can be touched only by political agencies. We are obliged to be political Dissenters because of the existence of political Churchmen, and as soon as the Church ceases to be political we shall cease to be political also. Well, we have during the last few years obtained measures from Parliament, the number and value of which has almost made us surprised at our own success. Our once apathetic opponents, however, are filled with undisguised alarm; for they see that it is quite a practicable thing to separate Church and State, and that the thing will be done too, if they do not try and prevent it. This was why the committee of the House of Lords was appointed—namely to inquire into the working of Church-rates, but really to make widely known, as a grand discovery, that this society was established for something more than to put an end to Church-rates. We are much obliged to our opponents for their painstaking, for they have done more in two years, and at their own expense, to make known our objects and views than we had been able to do at a great expenditure of labour and money in the previous fifteen years. Ever since the Blue Book came out scarcely a bishop has thought a charge to his clergy complete without a denunciation of the society, and, of course, well-paid deans and archdeacons, and the clergy of lower degree, have been indulging in similar strains of fear and indignation. The clergy—for the movement is essentially a clerical one—have also organised three or four societies in London and 334 in the country—that is the number up to to-day—all for the purpose of protecting that ancient and powerful institution the Church Establishment from the assaults of the society which you are to-night asked to support. Well, in all this disadvantageous to our cause? Why already our opponents have forced on a general discussion of the question we have long been trying to raise. And is not that the very thing we want? I have said that the changes we desire must be brought about by public opinion. If Church and State could be separated to-morrow it would not be desirable until the people are prepared for it. There must first be a ripening process carried on, and when that is complete, the change we seek will be but the natural embodiment, in the form of statute-law, of the will of the nation. We are, in fact, just entering on a stage of the agitation for which we ought to be, if we are not prepared; for, in the words of the great John Milton, to the anniversary of whose birth to-day such reasonable reference has just been made,—“Whoever knew truth to be worsted in fair and open encounter?” I am just as ready to recognise the new state of things which exists in Parliament. It is quite likely that we have reckoned up our Parliamentary successes for some time to come, and that neither energy nor practical wisdom will, for a while, suffice to carry any measures of importance. The supporters of Establishments have now resolved that everything asked for by Dissenters shall be denied, —denied, not because it may be intrinsically unreasonable, but just because it is they who ask it, and because, if it be conceded, they will, like Oliver Twist, begin asking for more. All the outworks are, we are told, to be defended for the sake of the citadel. I am no military tactician, but I have always understood that a wise general will sometimes abandon an outpost which only proves a source of weakness by bringing down the fire of the enemy. Our opponents, however, are not wise in this matter. We demand that the odious practice of employing the policeman and the broker for the support of religion shall be abandoned, and we are told that, though Parliament was at one time disposed to abolish Church-rates, they must now be retained for the sake of the Establishment. We ask that Dissenters in country parishes shall have the same right as that which is now possessed in most of the towns, liberty on the part of their ministers to officiate in the public burial-place of the parish—a right already possessed in Scotland and Ireland, where the Established minister may perform funeral rites to-day and a Presbyterian or Roman Catholic minister do the same to-morrow. How is the demand met? We are told that the Established clergy must keep their monopoly of the people's churchyard, because it is essential to the continued maintenance of the Establishment. Dissenters insist that grammar schools, which were either not founded by Episcopalians, or were not intended to be Episcopalian institutions, shall cease to be monopolised by Episcopalian scholars, masters, and trustees; but they are told that that, too, would endanger the Establishment. Even when we seek to abolish the miserably shabby declaration which town councillors and other functionaries have to take, that they will not do mischief to the Church as by law established, we are told that that also is an outwork of the Establishment, and, for the sake of the citadel it must be firmly held. Now, what will be the practical effect of all this? Are not those who differ from us in this matter helping us to convince the public that a Church

Establishment cannot exist without inflicting injustice? Are they not making it clear that an ecclesiastical monopoly is as bad as a corn monopoly, and that protection of religion may be defined, as it once was by General Thompson, as meaning simply robbing some one else? These pleas of Churchmen make palpable the fact, that a dominant Church is a persecuting and unjust Church, and that all who stand outside the favoured pale must necessarily be in a position of inferiority. Do you think they will long suffice to prevent us obtaining our rights? No! the English people may love old institutions, but they love justice more; and when they come to be generally convinced that a Church Establishment cannot exist without wrong-doing, they will say so much the worse for the Establishment, for it must certainly go. There is another advantage which we derive from the present policy of State-Churchmen. They are showing afresh the facility with which worldly politicians use an establishment as a mere tool of State-craft. What has Mr. Disraeli been doing during the last two sessions? and what is the secret of the loss of the Church-rate Bill, and similar measures? Simply this, that the whip of the Tory party has been wielded as it has never been before in connexion with these questions, because the leaders want a new party cry, and think that of—“the Church is in danger”—the very best that can be found. Toryism is taking the Church under its wing, and means to make capital out of it. One effect of that must be to drive the Liberal leaders into the ranks of the Liberals; for the Liberals need a good cry almost as much as the Conservatives; and now that Reform has been thrown overboard, there is nothing but the cry for religious equality which stirs the enthusiasm of any large class among the people. There is yet one more benefit arising out of the change I have described. Dissenters are being stimulated to united action as they have not been for a long time past. And it must be confessed that some of them needed the stimulant. For in some of the great towns, where they have abolished Church-rates, and have been able to tolerably protect themselves, they have not, in my judgment, been either mindful, as they should have been, of the situation of others, or jealous for the honour of their Lord in this matter. I, however, believe that the time is coming when all the generous hearts to be found in the several Nonconformist bodies will be moved to rally round those who have long borne the heat and burden of the day,—when every “conscientious Dissenter” will be seen to be a “political Dissenter” also, and when, instead of the Liberation Society being stigmatised as an insignificant clique, it will be regarded as the embodiment of all that is good and earnest in the Nonconformist body. On all these grounds, therefore, I think that the checks sustained during the last session of Parliament may be regarded as but blessings in disguise. They have helped to throw us back upon our great principles. We kiss our mother earth, and rise refreshed for a severer struggle. We turn from Parliament to the maker of Parliament—the people, resolving that our efforts shall not cease until there have been sent to St. Stephen's men whose views harmonise with ours, or who are prepared to give effect to the people's will. No doubt the conflict will be severe enough. We shall have to work hard, to spend money, and to make sacrifices. We shall, for a time, lose bills in Parliament: we may lose seats at elections also, and some of us may lose, what we value more, the loss of friends and of social advantages. But what of that? Do we not enjoy our present blessings in virtue of the sufferings of a noble ancestry? It is not possible for us to make greater sacrifices than they did, and in these days we can hardly have to face the dangers which surrounded them. And then look at our encouragements. I have spoken freely of difficulties; but our encouragements are greater far than any which cheered those who began the work. I could refer you to many things in support of that statement. One is, that the Established Church of this country—not as a Church, but as a political institution—is obviously breaking down. In proof of that fact, I could quote the figures of the census, to show that for one half the means of religious instruction we possess, we are indebted not to the State Church but to those who depart from it. Not only so, but I could show you that much of the action of Churchmen is sustained by that very principle of voluntarism which this society advocates; and if I were to turn to the proceedings of the Congress of Churchmen, just held at Cambridge, I could point out to you how grievously Churchmen are hampered by law in their efforts to extend the religious influence of their Church. I could also wring your hearts with descriptive details illustrative of the wretched poverty in which many of the clergy of the richest Church in the world are obliged to live. They can neither get a slice of the old endowments, nor obtain new ones. Taught to rely on the established principle, which half starves them, and to despise the voluntary principle, which might help them; between the two they fall to the ground, where they lie in miserable dependence on the alms of Clergy Relief Societies, and even the cast-off clothing of more fortunate men. If excessive laudation would save the Establishment, the Establishment would be safe enough. It has been praised as “the most tolerant Church in Christendom,” as a “centre of light, of learning, and of liberty,” as the “poor man's Church,” as “the bulwark of Protestantism,” and as “the guardian of orthodoxy.” Each of these epithets presents a tempting theme for disquisition, but let me say a few words on the last two only. The Church of England the bulwark of Protestantism! Was Dr. Pusey then a Dissenting divine? and did the “Tracts

for the Times” issue from a Dissenting publisher's? How many of the numerous recent converts to the Roman Church, the clergymen, and the lords and ladies of high degree, over whose conversion Catholicism has rejoiced, have come over from the Nonconformist ranks? Why every one who had undergone a training process behind the alleged bulwark of Protestantism, which to them has seemed but as a bridge to Rome. The readers of history often meet with strange coincidences. Twenty years ago, after eighty-nine “Tracts for the Times” had appeared, the famous Tract Number Ninety brought upon the Church of England a scandal which, it was felt, was too great to be endured. Four Oxford tutors thereupon joined in a solemn protest against its Romanising tendencies. One of them was the Rev. Archibald Tait, and another was the Rev. H. B. Wilson. Twenty years have passed, and that same Mr. Tait has ascended to the high places of the Church, and become Bishop of London, and now, in conjunction with his brother bishops, he has entered another solemn protest against another publication, declared to be dangerous to the Church and to religion, and one of the authors of the condemned work is Mr. Wilson, his co-signer of the anti-Tractarian protest. It is not necessary for me to express any opinion of my own on the “Essays and Reviews.” The archbishops and bishops, the clergy in general, Church speakers and Church journalists, have united in a vehement denunciation of that volume, as calculated to cast discredit on revelation and to sap the nation's faith in Christianity. Why all this outcry? Partly, no doubt, because of the contents of the book; but mainly because its authors are clergymen of the Establishment, and some of them are teachers of the Church's youth. Well here was a great occasion, if ever there was one, for showing the value of the Establishment as the conservator of scriptural truth. But all this clamour has not removed one of these condemned authors from their posts. It has never been proposed to prosecute more than one of them, and instead of the Bishop of Salisbury being praised for the proceedings he has instigated against Rowland Williams, the proudest men of the Church await the issue with undisguised fear. And no wonder, for, if that gentleman be convicted, it will show that, while there is a distant boundary beyond which the heterodoxically inclined may not go, there is ample range for the other six *Essays and Reviews*; while if the prosecution should fail, the position of the Church will be greatly worse than if it had never been instituted. The shifts to which Churchmen are driven by the utter absence of all true discipline among them would be diverting, if they were not something more.

[The speaker then adverted to the recent refusal of the University of Oxford to increase Professor Jowett's salary, because of his theological opinions, Dr. Pusey being his leading opponent.]

The truth is that the Establishment is equally unfortunate whether it tries to banish false teachers, or lets them alone. Take the case of Mr. Heath, the Vicar of Brading. He has the misfortune of being alone in his particular heresy, and so the Low Church journals are glad to see him deprived of his benefice, while High Churchmen say he is crazy. But hear what the organs of another section, and that an influential one, say of the occurrence. The *Spectator* says of the Heath judgment:—

But the fact that Mr. Rowland Williams and Mr. Heath represent, disadvantageously, the struggling thought of hundreds, if not thousands, of clergymen, must not be allowed to divert our attention from the nature of the crisis which is now threatening the English Church. On the one hand, we find a growing force of conviction that the Articles and the Athanasian Creed, with its damnable clauses, are a heavy weight round the neck of honest and independent thought. On the other hand, we see a growing disposition to make this burden weigh heavier than ever, to insist with new minuteness on verbal agreement with the acknowledged formulae of the Church; in short, to enforce in the Church the same kind of spiritual tyranny and exaction which we so often condemn in the Scotch Free Kirk, and which we see enforced in a few of the English Dissenting sects with a rigour that estranges all the more mainly, to say nothing of the more thoughtful minds from the ministerial profession.

Then the *Saturday Review*, which has as much scorn for the Liberation Society as it has for most other things, actually makes the society a present of this photograph of the Establishment:—

There are two classes of men who take orders—the few who follow for the doctrine, and the many who follow for the loaves and fishes. As long as loaves and fishes last, the allegiance of these latter is secure. But it would not be safe to count on them to maintain the efficiency and the influence of the Church of England. If it be looked at in a purely pecuniary point of view, the Church is not an attractive profession to the poor men. Its lower ranks are wretchedly paid, and it has no regular promotion. Its enormous prime is either depend upon family interest or are bestowed in furtherance of some political object. But it has attractions of its own. It offers an easy entrance to the stupid, optional work to the idle, a brevet of gentility to those who feel their need of it. So far, therefore, as the Church acts by worldly motives to draw men to her service, she only attracts those who are unfit for any better vocation, or those to whom a clergyman's position is a rise in life. We do not pretend to say that on these the terrors of Dr. Lushington will have any material effect. They are of the kind that, to a demand to sign the Thirty-nine Articles, would reply with Theodore Hook, “Certainly, sir; forty if you please.” But it is not to such as these the Church will owe her permanence or her success. A church which depended on them alone would not hold its ground for two generations. The only true test of a Church's vital power, and the measure of her probable duration, is furnished by the numbers of those who have joined her service for

the love of the work she sets them to do. It is among those that all her moral and intellectual strength is to be found; and her forces ebb in exact proportion as their number dwindles, or their zeal degenerates. And men of this stamp are not the men to submit with patience to be dragged into orthodoxy by those who have been made their superiors merely by favour of the Prime Minister's calculations or caprices.

The Church of England is therefore in this dilemma. If its clergy have license to believe and teach what they like, so that they will all subscribe the same thing, good men are shocked at what they deem a latitudinarian and immoral system; while, on the other hand, if subscription is made a reality, and not a sham, the Church is threatened with a loss of the more earnest and cultivated section of the community. Another of the facilities afforded to us in the present day is to be found in the divisions existing within the Establishment. It is a house divided against itself, and therefore cannot stand. Mr. Disraeli has pointed out this danger in two successive autumnal speeches. The Bishop of Oxford said, at Aylesbury, that if the Church were only united, she would resist the greatest attacks of the wisest of her enemies; and Lord Stanley has warned Churchmen that they have nothing to fear so much as intestine strife. [Mr. W. then described the societies and the journals of the several sections of the Church, to illustrate the deep antipathy with what they regard each other.] Mr. Disraeli has suggested a remedy for this state of things, and it is this—"Never mind your religious differences; stick to your endowments, and stick to me. Have as many parties in the Church as you like, but be one party at the hustings, and that the party of Lord Derby." Lord Stanley's advice is conceived in the same spirit of indifference; but the public opinion of this age, and the earnestness of these times, will not allow of such latitudinarianism, and so the struggle will go on, between those who, for the sake of what they deem the truth, will desire to impose new restraints, or to give increased effect to old ones, and those who wish to abandon altogether the restrictions imposed upon them in connexion with the ecclesiastical system of a past age. What do all the facts which I have thus rapidly summarised show? They show that, active and energetic and liberal as Episcopalians have become, their Church, as a political establishment, is altogether out of joint. "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint; from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is no soundness in it." Do we rejoice in this? God forbid that we should find pleasure in the persecutions and distresses of any of our fellow-Christians; but we cannot but be glad that the iron and the clay refuse any longer to cohere—that the Church and the world cannot now work together as they once did, to the injury of both—that the chains of the State, golden though they be, are felt to be fetters still, and that the antiquated machinery of bygone centuries is seen to be altogether inapplicable to the wants and the expansive energy of these modern days. For all these reasons I am not one of those who think that the former days, in respect to this society, were better than these. Let who will be disconcerted or depressed, I am full of courage and of hope. I know, and I have not concealed, the difficulties to be encountered, nor the responsibility to be borne; but then I am inspired by the memories of the past, and by the bright auguries of the present. The flag which fell from the hands of our Puritan forefathers was taken hold of by others, who have been marching forward with it ever since, and we, with God's help, will fight beneath that banner until it waves victoriously over a purified Church and a liberated people.

MR. HENRY HOARE AND HIS ANTAGONIST.

The redoubtable champion of ecclesiastical compulsion has met with a keen opponent in Mr. Wm. Jull, of Staplehurst, the parish in which Mr. Hoare resides. Mr. Jull, it will be remembered, recently opposed the laying of a Church-rate in Staplehurst, and has issued an address to its inhabitants founded on the remark of an opponent that he was pulling down the Church. The Church, he says, is pulling herself down—

By her Dissensions.—High, Low, and Broad Church, with numberless variations in doctrine, from High Calvinism to Romanism and semi-infidelity. I might here give a volume of proof, but I content myself with pointing to the late doings at St. George's-in-the-East, the "Hunts and Reviews," and the "Brading" case.

By her Exactions.—compelling Christian men of other communities, who are maintaining the expenses of their own worship, to support hers also, under pain of fine or imprisonment.

By her Exclusiveness.—in denying baptism and burial. *By her Haughtiness.*—as the protégé of the State, looking disdainfully down on good men of other denominations who are doing the Lord's work in the world.

By her Simony, or rather, perhaps, her ingenious avoidance of simony, by dealing in "next presentations." Instance the living of Hurstmonceux, sold the other day "divvied cheap," as the auctioneer aptly expressed it. Well may America—slave-holding America—retaliate that she sells bodies, while England sells souls.

By her Favouritism.—lavishing her choicest pickings upon the sons and sons-in-law of aristocratic families, with little regard to fitness or merit; while her hard-working and deserving clergy are doomed to labour on, without hope of preferment, bringing up large families on scanty incomes, many of them suffering the greatest privations, bagging for "the cast-off clothes" of their more fortunate brethren, and talking in the public papers heartrending tales of woe.

By her Dishonesty.—in eating Protestant bread and doing Popish work. Many of her clergy hold their livings, while teaching Romanising doctrines, with one foot already over the threshold of Rome.

Mr. Jull then quotes and comments upon a characteristic address, which Mr. Hoare has circulated in Staplehurst. This is part of it:—

The celebrated Dr. Watts, in his Hymns for Children, could write thus, and with consistency:—

Why should I defraud my neighbour
Of his goods against his will?
Hands were made for honest labour,
Not to pilfer or to steal.

Nonconformists forfeit all character for superior sanctity, nay, even for common honesty, when they refuse obedience to the law; and he who pleads his conscience in justification of his disobedience, should be told in reply that it is unhappily diseased, and is no longer a safe guide.

Nonconformists who are not pious or even honest should be accounted malefactors, just the same as if they were disreputable Churchmen.

But further, when you elected me churchwarden for the parish, it was necessary that I should go to Canterbury, and there, before God and the Church, declare solemnly that I would faithfully discharge the duties of the office. Thus, then, I am doubly bound to see justice done in regard to clearing the Church-rate book; and as this has come to pass in the adjoining parish of Frittenden, it will be no credit to us if we are obliged to have recourse to legal extremities.

It is but right to add that but for clerical influence, it is probable that the majesty of the law would long ago have been vindicated, both in this parish and elsewhere. The clergy love peace, and pursue it. We are told that if any man takes away our coat, we should let him have our cloak also; and hence there is now a rumour in the North of England, that the Dissenters mean to take Churchmen's shirts off their backs, with as little ceremony as they showed to King Charles, when they took away his head.

Mr. Jull denies that they had broken the law by voting against a Church-rate, even were the rate legally made, which it was not; nor did they break the law by refusing to pay the rate in money. He quotes against Mr. Hoare his own words at Maidstone, that it would be cruel to force the payment of Church-rates, where there is conscientious objection; and that he was willing to exempt the honest Nonconformist from the operation of the law. Mr. Jull also quotes the opinions of the Bishop of Exeter, the Rev. W. J. Bennett, of Frome, and Mr. Beresford Hope on Church-rates, and asks Mr. Hoare if Church-rates are "settled property," how is it that any parish may legally decline to levy them, and that so many parishes have actually done so, that the annual amount received from rates has diminished 259,000*l.* in thirty-two years, as shown by Parliamentary returns?

THE EASTER DUES AGITATION IN LANCASHIRE.—The firm attitude of the people of Accrington has had its due effect. The vicar of Whalley, if he has not formally abandoned his Easter due claims, has made no further attempts to collect them by the aid of the police, and has allowed the matter to remain at rest. We congratulate the Anti-Easter Dues' Association on their victory.

THE BICENTENARY COMMEMORATION.—We understand that the committee appointed at the recent meeting at the Baptist Mission House to secure a united celebration of Bartholomew's day next year has had more than one interview with the committee elected by the conference of Congregationalists, and has been received with much courtesy. There is, we believe, every disposition to merge denominational action in a combined movement, but the Congregational committee have thought it desirable to summon another conference to approve of that step, as well as to reconsider some other matters connected with next year's operations.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC IN IRELAND.—We hear that the ecclesiastical promotions likely to be made in Ireland are as follows:—Dr. Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Cork, to be transferred to the vacant bishopric of Killaloe, value 3,500*l.* a-year, and either Dr. Kirwan, Dean of Limerick, Dr. Magee, Rector of Enniskillen, or Dr. Gregg, Archbishop of Kildare, to be elected to the see of Cork, value 2,000*l.* a-year. Dr. Magee is well known in England, having been minister of the Octagon Chapel in Bath for some years, and for six months (before returning to Ireland in the spring of 1861) minister of Quebec Chapel, Portman-square, London, where he succeeded Dr. Goulburn, the Dean of Canterbury.—*Globe.*

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—Several of the clerical journals contain a letter from the secretary of this organisation inviting the co-operation of the clergy and laity. Mr. G. Howells Davies says:—

The principle its constitution embodies,—viz., the co-operation of the clergy and laity,—has received the approval of nearly all the bishops and archdeacons, and its distinctive organisation has met with such ready acceptance that it has now associated committees in no less than 334 out of the entire number of (about 500) Rural Deaneries in England and Wales.

By means of this extensive and daily extending organisation, and by the aid of other kindred societies, the Church Institution has been, in a great measure, the means of defeating, during the past session, the various bills brought before Parliament, opposed to the principles or practice of the Church, of disseminating an immense amount of information all over the country, through the local associations, and thereby stimulating the efforts of Churchmen to protect the best interests of both Church and State.

I am further directed by the Executive Committee to ask you, by the publication of this letter, to lend your valuable aid towards assisting them in obtaining a still further measure of support, especially from the Rural Deans and Clergy who still stand aloof from us; thus we hope, before the opening of Parliament, to complete our organisation, and so be better prepared to resist the progress of such hostile measures (e.g., Endowed Schools, Church-rates, Education, Burials, &c., &c.) as may be brought forward in the approaching session. Churchmen throughout the country will not only be made thoroughly

acquainted with the objects and principles of the various measures under the consideration of Parliament, but being in action, and in trusted action, they will be enabled to bring such a force of public opinion to bear on the Legislature as to ensure attention to, and a satisfactory adjustment of, Church questions.

In interting this appeal the *Record* expresses a hope that the Committee of Laymen will not be left without support.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX.—RENEWED SEIZURES.—The Town Council collectors for the State Church clergy have recommenced their seizures for unpaid annuity tax. Their fresh victim is Bulie Thomas Russell, whose arrears are said to be some 39*l.* A sum of 80*l.* belonging to Mr. Russell in the hands of a banker has been seized by the collector. In a letter to the city clergy, Mr. Russell reminds them that this is the fifth time he has been their victim. "Thirty years ago I suffered by distraint of part of my property. In 1826 I was imprisoned in the Calton Gaol for a period of five weeks by the incumbents then in office, including some of yourselves. A few years subsequently, I suffered again by distraint, and in the year 1849, I had, as at present, money to the extent of 50*l.* arrested in the hands of a banker. I have thus been made to experience all the three modes with which you deem yourselves invested by law to reach recusants." Mr. Russell expresses his hope that these proceedings may so rivet the attention of the community on the unscriptural and unjust character of the impost, as to hasten its end. He then prints under the heading of the "Edinburgh Clergy—Not Supported," the summons that he has received, with all their legal jargon, on one side of a column, and on the other various texts of Scripture, expressing detestation of forced offerings, &c.

UNION BETWEEN THE FREE CHURCH AND THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN BODIES IN ENGLAND.—A numerous and highly interesting meeting of ministers and church officers of the English Presbyterian or Free Church in England and United Presbyterians in London was held last week, in the large hall connected with the National Scotch Church, Regent-square (the Rev. Dr. Hamilton's), to consider the subject of the union of these two bodies south of the Tweed. About 150 ministers and elders connected with the different Presbyterian Churches in the metropolis and its neighbourhood were present. The meeting, it was understood, had originated with Mr. Henderson, of Park; and the preliminaries were arranged by the joint action of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton and the Rev. Dr. Edmond. Several speeches were made, and a committee was appointed, but nothing will be done immediately. Theoretically the two bodies are divided by their views about State-connection, and Dr. Edmond said he could not think of uniting with any denomination whatsoever if there was not practically the anticipation that they should never have to do with State support hereafter. (Cheers.) If he foresaw the slightest probability that would arise, he should have nothing to do with the union; it would only be a union in which separation would be sure ultimately to follow; but now they had simply to deal with the question as a matter of theory, and as such it ought to be a matter of forbearance.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.—At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held at Reading yesterday week, the Bishop of Oxford presided, and said while any other kind of meeting would certainly have been postponed in consequence of the loss so recently sustained by both our beloved Queen and the nation at large, he thought that loss was a national calamity for national sins, and ought to stir the hearts of all men earnestly to doing the work of Him who had so amitten the country. The *Examiner* has some very caustic remarks on this episcopal diatribe, and asks the bishop to explain why death is to be understood as a mark of Divine displeasure? "To us it seems that the life, the existence of such a Bishop as Dr. Wilberforce may be a more marked sign of the wrath of the Almighty than the death of a blameless Prince like the late Consort of our Queen." The *Examiner* tells the following story *apropos* of the late Prince and the Bishop of Oxford:—

Prince Albert, as we have observed elsewhere, had penetration. He was solicited by a Bishop, we will not say by whom, to support the claims of a man of very doubtful opinions to a bishopric. He demurred, expressing his misgivings of the ambitious candidate's orthodoxy. Shortly afterwards the disappointed man went over to Rome. When next the Prince met the Bishop he observed how fortunate it was that he, the Prince, had not recommended his friend the renegade to ecclesiastical advancement, to which the individual but characteristically unprincipled answer was, "What your Royal Highness does so, the apostasy would not have happened." From that moment the Prince knew his man; and that man, whoever he is, now treats the Prince's death as a judgment.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday, St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, was added to the list of theatres and halls which have been opened for special services by the committee of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is the president. At St. James's-hall there were two services, one at three o'clock, conducted by the Rev. John Sugden, and one at half-past six, conducted by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town. It was announced that the hall would be opened on Monday evening for a special service, on which occasion a sermon having reference to the late Prince Consort would be preached by the Rev. John Graham, B.A., minister of St. John's Church.

On Sunday evening the Britannia Theatre was densely crowded by working people, the service being conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., minister of Surrey Chapel.—There were also special services at the Standard Theatre, Shore-ditch; the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; the Victoria Theatre, Waterloo-road; and Sadler's Wells Theatre, Clerkenwell.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—The Rev. Aspinall Hampson (late of Devonport) has received and accepted a call from the church at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, to be co-pastor with the Rev. John Jefferson.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The first anniversary festival was held on Tuesday evening, in the lecture-hall of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon presiding; and advantage was taken of the occasion by Mr. Lowe, one of the senior deacons, to present a cheque for 123*l.*, as a free-will offering in aid of the institute from some of the rev. gentleman's wealthy supporters. An elegantly chased and gilt inkstand was also presented by the members of the Bible-class to their first president, Mr. Groser. In the course of the evening speeches were delivered by the Rev. W. Cubitt and Mr. Ferguson, assistant tutors to the classes of the institute, and by several of the students.

EASTBOURNE.—The Rev. A. Foyster has resigned the pastorate of the Independent church at Cuckfield, Sussex, and accepted an invitation to become the minister of a congregation worshipping at the Assembly Rooms, Eastbourne. It is hoped that immediate steps will be taken to erect a suitable place of worship in that rapidly-improving watering-place, in which Mr. Foyster may exercise his future ministry.

BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.—On the 16th inst. a public meeting was held in the large school-room connected with Westgate Chapel, Burnley, to welcome the Rev. George Gill, late missionary in Mangala and Raratonga, South Pacific, as the pastor of the church. After the tea-meeting, at which upwards of 350 sat down, William Lomas, Esq., was called to the chair. Letters were read expressing fraternal sympathy and regret for unavoidable absence from the Revs. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton, A. Reed, of Preston, — Posnett, O. Hargreaves, J. Keeling, Joshua Mason, and H. J. Paul, Esq., of Burnley. Very interesting and effective addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Alcorn, J. T. Shawcross, T. W. Townsend, Alexander Strachan, and George Gill, and also by Messrs. John Massey, Esq., John Kay, Esq., and T. Booth, Esq.

THE FAKE CHURCH AND GLASGOW EVANGELIZATION.—On Friday night a conference of Free Church office-bearers was held in the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow, with the view chiefly of consulting as to the best mode of furthering a fresh church-extension movement, directed to the twofold aim of reaching down for the rescue and uplifting of the lauded masses, and of spreading abroad so as to overtake and keep even pace with the rapid outgrowth of the population. There was a very numerous and influential attendance. The Rev. Dr. Henderson presided, supported by many well-known ministers and laymen. In the course of the evening a plan was developed, according to which it is proposed to raise 10,000*l.* in the space of four years, a vigorous effort being made to obtain a moiety of the sum at once. This amount it is meant to convert into a central capital fund, whence advances may be made for the encouragement of church-building, repayable without interest in ten years, the first four of these years being allowed to the new congregation in order to get into working trim. Through the direct agency of this scheme it is calculated that fifteen churches may be built in ten years, the advances made to those that are of a missionary character being covered by the security of some established and fostering congregation; while much reliance is also placed on its indirect effect in stimulating liberality otherwise, especially in connexion with an improved agency for enlisting all *bona fide* adherents of the Church as supporters of the movement.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Correspondence.

THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I heartily agree with you that the bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's day should be commemorated in some truly national manner. You say, "It was imagined that even Churchmen might be persuaded, during the course of 1862, to look at the evil of the Act of Uniformity from a new point of view." I should gladly join in any attempt to call public attention to the pernicious consequences of that wicked, unchristian, and schismatical act. The present state of the Established Church surely seems to realise the words of the Psalmist, "He hath graven and digged up a pit, and is fallen himself into the destruction that he made for others."

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

Wiston, Bawtry, Dec. 14.

STATE CHURCH DOCTRINES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a slip from one of our local journals. The church in question is one of the principal ones in Manchester. If such doctrines are ventured upon in our large cities, what may not be going on in the rural districts! Verily we want a bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's day, not in commemoration only, but in reality. How long will the rational and Christian men

in the Establishment be parties to upholding a system which permits and fosters such absurdities and immoralities? There are incentives to the friends of religious freedom and truth on every hand.

I am, Sir, &c.,

W. W.

Salford, Dec. 14

CHARITY IN THE CHURCH.—The following address has been issued by the Rev. W. Whitelegge, rector of St. George's, Hulme, Manchester:—

A Few Words to those who come to be Churchmen.

"It is your duty, as some token of your thankfulness, to make an offering, proportioned to your means. A box is placed on the altar steps for the purpose of receiving it."

"You should get your child christened as soon as possible. The Prayer-book recommends that this most important duty be not delayed 'longer than the first or second Sunday next after its birth.'"

"As a Christian mother, you should remember that 'It is certain, by God's Word, that children which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved.'"

"An unbaptized child is not a Christian, and, by the laws of the Church, cannot receive Christian burial."

"By all means, avoid putting REGENERATION in the place of BAPTISM. BAPTISM IS THE APPOINTMENT OF CHRIST—REGENERATION OF MAN. You are not bound by law to have your child registered, unless the registrar comes to you. You are bound, under any circumstances, by the law of Christ, to have your child baptized, otherwise there is no promise that it will be saved."

"A child can only receive its name, properly, in baptism. If it be registered first, the name should be withheld, as the registration act allows, until it has been baptized."

"For a boy, two godfathers and one godmother; and for a girl, two godmothers and one godfather, are required. They should be friends, and not the parents of the child; and they can be procured without much difficulty, if you will only try."

"Should your child be taken dangerously ill, before it can be brought to the church to receive public baptism, take it at once either to the rector or the curate, or send for one of them, and get it privately baptized."

"No unordained person is authorised by the Church of England to administer baptism, the clergy alone being duly qualified to do this."

"The times for churching are every Wednesday and Friday morning at eleven, and every Sunday afternoon at three. The times for public baptism are every Sunday afternoon at three, and every week-day festival at eleven in the morning."

"No fee whatever is charged at this church for baptism, whether public or private, to those living within the parish."

"When your children are old enough to learn, take every possible care that they attend a Church school, both on Sunday and week day; and train them from the first to be faithful members of the Church of England, and to avoid all Dissenting schools and chapels—Romanist, Methodist, Independent, or other, where unfriendly feelings towards the Church will be instilled into them, and they will be imperfectly instructed in the principles of the Christian faith."

THE GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg to forward you a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Congregational Ministers on Tuesday, December 10, 1861, in relation to the fees payable to the Great Northern Cemetery Company for interments in the unconsecrated part of their ground.

You are at liberty to make what use of it you please. It is time that this new system of mulcting Nonconformists through their dead should be looked into and prevented.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT ASHTON.

Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, E.C.,

December 18, 1861.

That the Board having directed its attention to the clause in the "Great Northern London Cemetery Act," passed in 1855, respecting the fees payable for burials in the said cemetery, and that the company are empowered to exact certain fees from all parties burying their dead in the unconsecrated part, and pay the same to the incumbent of every parish or district whence the dead are removed.

The Board finds also that the exaction of fees on behalf of incumbents for burial in the unconsecrated ground, is a contravention alike of the letter and spirit of the clauses in the general act authorising the making of cemeteries, passed in 1847, and as such, ought to be sternly opposed by the friends of religious equality and freedom throughout the metropolis.

HAS A PASTOR A LIFE-ESTATE IN HIS FLOCK?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The case of Mr. J. T. Collier, which is again brought before your readers in your number of this week, seems to me to suggest certain reflections not altogether unworthy of attention. I believe there are those who regard Dissenters as mainly distinguished by their hatred towards the Church of England and its members,—that is to say, by their hatred towards another religious sect more favoured by circumstances than their own. I should think it must be painful to every right-minded man to suspect that a mere vulgar envy is really the predominant spirit of so large and influential body of Christians as are now comprised in our Dissenting communities,—it must be still more painful to a Dissenter, who is also a Christian, to perceive any solid ground for such a suspicion.

But if Dissent be not hatred of the Church or of Churchmen, it must surely be the belief of certain principles, or the practical application of certain principles. Of such principles I have always supposed one of the most prominent, and certainly one of the most intelligible to ordinary minds, to be the principle of congregationalism. This principle demands that the minister, so far as is practicable, shall be freely chosen by his congregation. I assume here that the congregational principle is sound in theory and beneficial in practice, but I also assume that, like many other general principles which may be laid down for the guidance of human conduct, this principle is of little avail unless it be applied with judgment and care to the special circumstances of our lives and actions. I have long suspected—and I am frequently observing facts which tend to deepen this suspicion into a conviction,—that our congregational freedom of election is often little more than a pretence, and perhaps there is no circumstance which tends more strongly to practically invalidate our congregational freedom than the notion that the minister, when no limitation of time is specified in his appointment, is to be regarded as APPOINTED FOR LIFE.

Let us consider in what fashion our Dissenting ministers are often appointed. Urged by their dread of an "unsettled" condition,—a dread which seems to me to be founded, in some measure, in prejudice or superstition,—the congregation will hear a minister preach three Sundays, and then plunge headlong into an engagement, which we now understand, according to Mr. Collier, is to be regarded as an engagement for life,—"for better, for worse, till death us do part." I say nothing here as to

the expediency of congregations frequently changing their ministers, or of ministers frequently changing their congregations, but I do say that, considering the difficulty of correctly estimating a preacher from the hearing of two or three sermons, considering the chicaneries often resorted to for the purpose of securing a minister's election, considering how easily an unscrupulous minister may get up half a dozen sermons which will be no test of his general productions, this doctrine of "appointment for life" may go far to render our congregational freedom a fiction. Can we not all of us call to mind some cases where a congregation has been thus saddled, for many years, with a useless incumbrance until all religious vitality has perished out of it? Is it not possible, with the most perfect good faith on all sides, that a few years may so alter the circumstances of the case, or the relative positions or feelings of the parties,—as to render their permanent connection burdensome on one side at least.

That it might entail hardship, or even calamity, upon some Dissenting ministers to be placed forthwith at the mercy of their congregations, may, for ought I know, be true enough. I should be very sorry to add anything to the embarrassments of those worthy men—unhappily by no means rare, who have mistaken their calling in entering the ministry, but I cannot but feel that the cause of God is greater than their personal ease and comfort, and that the congregational principle, if it be worth maintaining at all, must not be sacrificed to save them from pecuniary difficulty or anxiety.

I feel a hearty sympathy for Mr. Collier in his difficulty, and I am heartily sorry that the absurd arrangements of society should pronounce that a man who is fitted to act as a spiritual guide and director to his fellow men, is unfit to exercise the electoral franchise; but even a minister's right to vote may be brought too dear. The two thousandth part of a Member of Parliament may be worth much, but the foundations of our religious liberty and the vitality of our religious organisations are perhaps worth more.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

PETER SIMPLE.

Dec. 20, 1861.

THE EXTINCTION OF CHAPEL DEBTS IN 1862.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Though it was plain to me at the meeting held in the Congregational Library, Nov. 28th, to confer about the desirableness and the mode of commemorating the extinction of the noble 2,000 ministers in 1862, that the prevalent feeling was for promoting a few prominent, rather than many objects; a tone in the assembly, more clearly expressed by after utterances, and deepened by still subsequent converse and events, constrains me to fear, that by postponing altogether the extinction of Chapel Debts, we shall fail to secure the co-operation of many churches, which deem this their first obligation; while to accomplish the removal of these will be to advance a most important interest.

There is ground to hope that a large amount could be raised for this purpose if such churches would strenuously exert themselves during this special year.

Till some person propose a better system, I venture to suggest a plan of divine origin for a Church necessity. "Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by in store, as God hath prospered him." 1 Cor. xvi. 2. This method my brief tract, "The Inquirer Directed," proves to be, "Scriptural, easy, universal, efficient, pleasant, and spiritually beneficial."

Let an attempt be made by some means, before the end of 1862, to remove every debt. Let an effort be made to prepare the entire body of worshippers, every one to do what he or she can, from the beginning, throughout, to the end of the year. Let there be an intelligent and emphatic presentation of this object before the people forthwith. Let arrangements be made for the receipt, from the first Sabbath in January, of the gifts of the Sabbath-school children, and of the little ones, youth, servants, and individual adult members of our households and of the congregation, as an appropriate expression of gratitude for our superior privileges—for the retention by means of sufferings endured by others, of that freedom and purity of religion which has preserved to us liberty of worship and an unfettered ministry—and for the expansion of these advantages from the Sabbath-school to the highest order of evangelic usefulness.

Let the thrilling picture of universal co-operation in idolatrous worship exhibited, "The children gather wood, and the fathers kindle the fire, and the women knead their dough, to make cakes to the queen of heaven, and to pour out drink offerings unto other gods," (Jeremiah vii. 8), stimulate every member of every family, Church, and congregation, to take a part every Sabbath of 1862 in liquidating the debt of their chapel. A vigorous process of self-help would quicken personal activity, mutual esteem, and Christian love; and should foreign aid not be found needful, how rich and noble the joy and strength which this fact would furnish!

The following scale will indicate what 600 persons would raise at the stated rates, making 30*s.* a head yearly, or 7*d.* weekly.

	Weekly.	Yearly.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100 Sabbath School Children, at 1 <i>d.</i> each.	10	5 8 4
50 " " "	5	2 13 4
100 Adults Poor Persons " 1 <i>d.</i> "	10	5 8 4
100 Children of Families " 1 <i>d.</i> "	10	2 13 4
100 Persons of Families " 3 <i>d.</i> "	30	65 0 0
50 " " " 6 <i>d.</i> "	15	65 0 0
50 " " " 1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "	15	130 0 0
30 " " " 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> "	9	195 0 0
12 " " " 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "	3	156 0 0
5 " " " 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "	1	130 0 0
3 " " " 20 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "	1	156 0 0
600 Persons.		£951 3 4

By the same proportions a congregation of 300 persons could raise over 470*l.*; one of 1,000 persons, nearly 1,600*l.*; and one of 1,500 persons, nearly 2,400*l.* A scale to the ability of any congregation could easily be framed.

A few examples of the payment of chapel debts on this plan may here be useful.

A chapel debt retarded progress in W.—. A number of oyster-dredgers, contributing 1*s.* each weekly, rapidly diminished the burden.

A church in L.— felt a 500*l.* debt to be an annual burden of 25*l.* for interest, and a constant de-

pression to the heart. The minister submitted such a scale as the foregoing one, and in forty weeks the people joyed in their freedom.

Another church in the same town owed almost our-fold that sum. A wealthy member held the plan in contempt. The people respectfully urged its adaptation to their circumstances. He kindly waived his objection, offering to give as much weekly as the whole people gave, and as their Sabbath gifts rose to 6*l.*, 7*l.*, and 8*l.*, he joyfully confessed the adaptation, the power, and the heart-enslaving influence of the process. A third congregation, a few miles distant, started on this principle to clear off a debt of nearly 2,000*l.*, and succeeding well, in less than a year, by this and other measures, freed itself entirely.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh stated from the chair at a public meeting, June 5, in proof of the power of weekly offerings, that his own church had thus paid off a chapel debt of 3,600*l.* in two years, being a weekly average of 34*l.*; other gifts meanwhile not at all diminishing.

Let every Congregational church having a chapel-debt, begin 1862 with the determination of freeing itself from it, and with strenuous efforts for that purpose. Let a stationary debt on the closing day of that commemorative year of noble sacrifices for truth and liberty, be deemed an indelible disgrace. Acting on the foregoing scale, could not all our chapel-debts be cleared off, and a considerable balance remain for the great memorial fund? By a similar process, could not hundreds of congregations add tens of thousands to the grand total aggregate?

I would not advise others to do what I would not do myself. I trust to place apart, as God may prosper me next year, Sabbath by Sabbath, a portion of receipts for this purpose; and to keep constant, warm, and grateful in my own soul, and in the souls of my children, during the year, the sense of priceless privileges, purchased by the sufferings and privations of others.

Dear Sir, yours truly,

JOHN ROSS.

Hackney, Dec. 13, 1861.

THE ORPHAN POOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Our national loss, which has made our beloved Queen a widow, and her children orphans, as well as filled the hearts of her people with deep sorrow, seems a suitable time, when benevolence so generally prevails, to urge upon the affluent and the generous the duty and privilege of helping the orphan poor.

In every locality there is no lack of poor widows and fatherless children, to whom a comfortable dinner at Christmas and warm clothing for the winter would be a boon.

But, besides, there are now, happily, numerous asylums, in London especially, where poor orphans, gathered from all parts of the kingdom, find a home, provision for their wants, and an education to fit them for the battle of life. I have the privilege of representing 280 of these little ones at the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill. I do not plead for these alone, but for all kindred charities. They all want assistance, especially at this season of the year, when food and other necessities are dear. Some of the asylums are full to overflowing, and the friends would be glad to admit more if they could: the Orphan Working School has room for 120, but cannot receive more for want of funds.

Now, Sir, it has occurred to me that, in all the happy family gatherings at Christmas, the sorrows of the Royal widow and her fatherless ones will not be forgotten. Thankfulness will pervade many hearts for unbroken families; and will the poor and needy be forgotten? I think not. They will remember the widow and fatherless throughout the land, and need only to be directed to a suitable channel for benevolence. It would be a great satisfaction to me to know that any charity for orphans, besides the one I have endeavoured to serve for nearly twenty-two years as secretary, has been benefited by this appeal. We may be well assured that her Majesty's sorrowful heart will be cheered to know of help thus afforded, for many are the orphan asylums in which her Majesty and the Royal family take a deep interest, as seen by the amount of their contributions.

Possibly, too, clergymen and other ministers who intend to preach funeral sermons for a Prince so beloved—and all will surely do so—will not consider it unfitting on such an occasion to refer to the subject of this letter.

Trusting that you, Sir, will kindly sustain this appeal by your able pen, and that the benevolence of a sympathising public will meet it by a hearty response, remembering that at all times it is a blessed work to relieve the widow and fatherless in their affliction,

I remain, &c.,

JOSEPH SOUL.

32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

San Francisco is now at the end of the longest telegraphic line in the world,—70 degrees of longitude—St. John's, Newfoundland, being in 52 deg., 43 min. long. W. Greenwich, while San Francisco is in 122 deg. The news which starts from Newfoundland at four o'clock in the afternoon will reach the Pacific coast about half-an-hour before noon of the same day.

A COSTERMONGERS' CLUB AND READING-ROOM.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary meeting of the Working Men's Club and Reading-room was held at Duck-lane, Westminster, Sir R. W. Carden presiding. They are in connexion with the One Tun Ragged-school, and were established last year for the purpose of affording the costermongers, hawkers, street-sweepers, and labouring population generally, of the neighbourhood the means of useful and rational recreation after the labours of the day. The affairs of the institution are managed by a committee of the men themselves. A payment of a halfpenny a week entitles any working man to be elected a member of the club, with the approval of the committee. The benefits of the institution have been so well appreciated that an additional room has been required for the large and still increasing number of members. It appears that the managers still require 95*l.* for the liquidation of the cost of the building. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Rev. G. W. M'Cree, Mr. Payne, Rev. J. Rogers and others.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Canada, via Boston and Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Further correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, has been published. Mr. Dayton writes that M. Thouvenel and Earl Russell had officially avowed that there was an understanding between England and France for a mutual action in American affairs. On the 15th June, the English and French Ministers had an interview with Mr. Seward at Washington, in which they both announced that they were charged to read a despatch from their respective Governments. Mr. Seward in reply stated that under the peculiar circumstances he could not permit the official reading of the documents without knowing their character and object. The Ministers thereupon delivered the despatches to Mr. Seward for informal examination. Mr. Seward, having ascertained that the despatches, by taking cognisance of both parties as belligerents, assumed that the United States were not one Sovereign Power, stated that he could not allow the despatches to be communicated to the Federal Government.

The *New York Herald* of the 9th inst., in an article on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, says that, according to the opinion of the British law officers, as given in the correspondence between Mr. Adams and the English Government, the case is fairly and distinctly settled in favour of the Federal Government, and that there may have been fair grounds for seizing the steamer in British waters.

The same paper, on the 10th inst., says, "The British Government will be unable to find a pretext for a quarrel in the action of Captain Wilkes. England has too many interests at stake to risk a rupture with the United States. Canada is within two days' railway ride of half-a-million of armed men, and has a frontier that can offer no resistance to an invading force. England will be in no hurry to embroil herself in another American difficulty."

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been presented to Congress. Mr. Chase states that the amount derived by the Government from loans since July last is 197,000,000 dols. He is compelled to reduce his estimate of the revenue from the customs during the financial year 1862 from 57,000,000 dols. to 32,000,000 dols. He recommends that the duty on sugar should be increased to 2*½*¢, on clayed sugar to 3¢, on green tea to 25¢, and on coffee to 5¢. Other alterations in the tariff are also recommended. He further recommends that the direct taxes on the loyal States should be increased to 20,000,000 dols., and that duties should be levied on stills, distilled liquors, tobacco, bank-notes, legacies, carriages, and paper, sufficient to produce another 20,000,000 dols. 10,000,000 dols. is expected to be derived from the income-tax. The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year terminating in July, 1862, is 543,000,000 dols. 329,000,000 have already been received, leaving a deficit of 214,000,000 dols. to be provided for. The Secretary proposes to raise 150,000,000 dols. by substituting for the present bank currency of the States a Federal currency to that amount, redeemable in coin on presentation, and secured by United States' stock; 50,000,000 dols. by loan; and the remaining 14,000,000 dols. to be provided in various ways. In conclusion, the Secretary states that should the war continue beyond Midsummer, the amount required for the fiscal year 1863 will be 379,000,000 dols., and in July, 1863, the public debt will be 900,000,000 dols. The report does not receive much favour in financial circles.

The Federal Congress has passed a resolution in favour of the adoption of measures for an exchange of prisoners.

Congress has also approved the suppression of *habeas corpus* by President Lincoln.

(Latest by Telegraph to Halifax.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Advices have been received from Havannah to the 6th inst. The steamer Clyde was reported having passed the Spanish fleet thirty-six hours' sail from Vera Cruz. It was rumoured that two new Confederate Commissioners would sail for Europe in the Clyde.

It is reported from Mexico that no resistance will be offered, either at Vera Cruz or Tampico, to the allied expedition. There is, however, a strong feeling in favour of making a determined resistance against any Spanish invasion in the interior of the country.

The steamer Hansa, which sailed from Southampton on the 28th ult., the day after that on which the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell became known in England, has arrived here. The effect of the news in England is not considered in New York so unfavourable as was expected.

According to some private advices from New York, the Northern Government have determined to encourage as much as possible the export of cotton from Port Royal, and with that view will allow any Southern planter to come in to sell it and go away again with his slaves, "only requiring him to take the oath of allegiance." The manufacturers at Lowell and elsewhere are sending down agents to Port Royal to buy all the cotton they can get, and by this means it is alleged to be believed a large quantity will be received at the North, where the idea is professed that great numbers of needy or half-neutral Southerners exist,

who will be delighted to realise the present high prices. It is also mentioned that the Federal army has been formed into three great divisions, of which one of 125,000 men was to have started down the Mississippi on the 9th inst., to occupy New Orleans.

Advices from the south-west state that McCulloch has gone into winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Arkansas, where he is putting up a barrack for his troops. Nothing definite is known of Price's movements. General McBride was at Springfield with 2,000 men on the 1st inst.

The work of stopping up the harbours of Savannah and Charleston by sinking hulks loaded with stones will, it is said, soon be completed.

General McClellan still pursues his policy of preparation. When ready to fight and certain to win, he will give battle, and not before.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

The foreign correspondence between the Federal Government and the European Powers on the recognition of the Southern Confederacy has been published in the New York journals.

At the commencement of the rebellion the Federal Government offered to foreign Powers to accept the declaration of the Paris Conference in regard to privateering. France and England objected, however, to include the Southern Confederacy in the arrangement. The Federal Government refused to yield, and now occupies the same ground as formerly.

On the 17th May Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Adams that the European relations of the Federal Government had reached a crisis at which the ultimate policy of the Federal Government should be defined. Mr. Seward states, however, that he neither means to menace Great Britain nor wound the susceptibilities of the European powers. He then says:—

The acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the new Power, or the official reception of the Southern Commissioners, is a direct recognition; and the concession of belligerent rights is also liable to be construed as a recognition. The Federal Government will not pass unnoticed any such proceedings.

Mr. Adams writes that Earl, then Lord John Russell, refused in conversation to give any absolute pledge that the British Government would not at any future time, no matter what the circumstances might be, recognise an existing State in America. "This was more than he could promise." In another letter Mr. Seward says:—

The British Government can never expect the Federal Government to acquiesce in the position which it has assumed, that the Federal Government is divided in any degree for war more than for peace. If the British Government shall continue to practise absolute forbearance from interference in American affairs, the Federal Government will not be captious enough to inquire what name is given to that forbearance, but holds itself entitled to regard such forbearance as an act of a friendly Power, acting unconsciously of an American domestic disturbance, of which friendly States can take no cognisance.

On the 30th May Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Dayton at Paris:—

No concerted action of foreign powers for the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents can reconcile the Federal Government to such a proceeding, no matter what may be the consequence of resistance.

The Federal Government is profoundly moved by the offer of the Emperor Napoleon to act as mediator in the present civil strife. Foreign mediation would, however, produce new injurious confusions.

Mr. Dayton writes to Mr. Seward that "the French Government cannot regard the present rebellion as a small matter, and cannot apply the same reasoning to it as to unimportant matters confined to a small locality." A point in Mexican affairs had been reached much sooner than Mr. Dayton expected, and it was anticipated that the time occupied for counter-propositions by France and England to America would have given the Federal Government time for reflection, perhaps action.

Baron Schleinitz has assured the American Minister that Prussia, from her unrelenting opposition to revolutionary movements, would be the last in acknowledging any *de facto* Government in the Southern States.

Austria declares herself not inclined to recognise *de facto* Governments anywhere.

Spain would not recognise the Confederate Commissioners.

SLAVERY.

A letter in the *New York Herald* affects to explain the President's intentions with regard to the proposal to emancipate the slaves held by "rebels."

The President is resolutely determined to veto any scheme whatever involving the emancipation of negroes, in such a manner that they are turned loose upon the Southern States on an equality with the white occupiers of the soil. He, on Saturday evening, uttered the following words:—"Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid on a gigantic scale. Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well out loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death." My informant has given me these words that fell from the President's lips, as nearly as he could remember them, and thinks they are exactly what he said. He spoke forcibly and energetically, deprecating as worse than useless, from whatever point of view it might be regarded, the fanatical disturbance which the ultras of Congress are endeavouring to create.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the last change in the constitution was presented to the Senate by M. Troplong. The report repudiates any return to Ministerial responsibility or the Parliamentary system. All that the new decree effects is to suppress supplementary credits in favour of transfers, and the change is thus defended: "It is at present by means of transfers that unexpected wants must be provided for. In order to depart from the specialities of the decree of division, it will require a decree rendered in Council of State. The transfer will have another advantage over the extra budgetary credit—namely, that the funds which it will be destined to procure will be taken from the budget of the very Ministry interested in it; the extra budgetary credits, on the contrary, without in any way affecting the economy of that budget, fell on the floating debt, always ready to lend itself to what was demanded. But when it is necessary that a Minister should in some measure despoil himself, when it will be his own credits that must meet the new wants, he will have less complaisance for what is unforeseen, and will be more disposed to discuss or postpone what is applied for. He will not consent to have the arrangement of his budget disturbed unless the necessity is clear and urgent. There is also another consideration. The floating debt, which always paid the extra budgetary credits, had too much elasticity, and consequently opened a great latitude to such credits; but the transfers, confined to one ministry, will be kept more within limits." M. Troplong states that in return for the deficit France has certain distinct advantages: "The France of 1852, strengthened, pacified, and restored by the 2nd December, is no longer the France of former days; and she can no more keep herself within the budgetary limits of 1840 than 1830 could within those of 1787. Her capital has more than tripled, and her riches eclipsed all that was ever before known; she has seen her glorious flag astonish Europe, and float on the walls of Sebastopol. Her policy and her arms have realised the great design, perhaps the dream, pursued since the time of Charles VIII., of an Italy released from a foreign yoke. Our soldiers have caused the extreme East to tremble; Syria has hailed them as deliverers; Rome receives them as the guardians of order and as the protectors of the Holy See. Is the money, therefore, badly spent which serves to pay for so much glory, grandeur, and generosity?"

The French Senate adopted, on Saturday, by a vote which was all but unanimous, the *Senatus-Consultum* initiating the proposed changes in the mode of voting the budgets. It was not, however, carried without a sharp discussion, some senators taking advantage of the opportunity to open an attack upon the Emperor's foreign policy. One member assailed the manner in which the Emperor had backed up the "aggression" of Piedmont, and allowed the Pope to be "insulted," and the same senator provoked a very animated interlude by denouncing Prince Napoleon's famous speech of last session. Prince Napoleon was present, but did not reply. M. Fould made an able speech in justification of the statements contained in his recent report, and maintained that the nation would now have every guarantee for an equilibrium of the finances, if it would only have the strength to respect the laws it had made.

Should unforeseen events come to surprise the country, the Government will agree with the Corps Législatif upon the measures to be taken. If the Treasury has nothing to give, the Corps Législatif will engage its responsibility with that of the Government. It will no longer happen that two years pass away before the Corps Législatif is called upon to exercise a control over the credits and expenditure. Every desirable guarantee, therefore, exists, if we have the strength to respect the laws which we have made. (Applause.)

Bullier's Correspondance mentions a rumour that the French Government has made a sort of compromise with the ex-King of Naples. M. de Lavallette, it is said, has ceased to insist upon his leaving Rome in consideration of his promise to leave off fomenting agitation and brigandage in the Neapolitan States.

The *Ami de la Religion* has decidedly changed hands. From having been "Catholic," with a tinge of Orleanism, it will now be "Catholic" and Napoleonic. The greater portion of the property has, it is said, been bought for 120,000*fr.* by a person belonging to the Imperial household.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th a letter from Signor Ratazzi was read, announcing that the state of his health compelled him to resign the Presidency of the Chamber. Signor Minghetti proposed that the Chamber should express a desire that Signor Ratazzi might retain the post, at least until the end of the session. The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

Baron Ricasoli declared that the Ministry would not prorogue the Chamber until the bills presented by the Government had been fully discussed.

Signor Ratazzi, in deference to the appeal of the Italian Chamber, has consented to withdraw his resignation and to retain the post of President.

On Saturday Count Bastogi made his financial statement. After enumerating the measures which had been taken to improve the public credit, the Count stated that the ordinary deficit in 1861 amounted to 400,000,000 *lire*, and that the deficit in 1862 was estimated at 317,000,000 *lire*. Deducting, however, the sum of 83,000,000 *lire*, obtained by the alienation of 35,000,000 of Neapolitan and

28,000,000 of Sicilian Rente, and also part of the proceeds of the last national loan, the deficit in 1862 would be reduced to 150,000,000 *lire*. The Minister proposed to cover this deficit by means of several new taxes, which he estimated would yield 130,000,000 *lire*.

His estimate in detail is as follows:—

Registration fee	50,000,000 <i>lire</i> .
Duties on salt and tobacco	5,000,000 "
Duties on other necessities	5,000,000 "
Railways	4,000,000 "
Land-tax	25,000,000 "
Duties on wines and other beverages	20,000,000 "
Tax on negotiable securities	30,000,000 "

Total ... 139,000,000 *lire*.

The balance of 20,000,000 *lire* (he said) might be covered by a fresh issue of Treasury Bonds, the amount of those already in circulation being only 36,000,000 *lire*. After remarking that in 1830 the French finances were in a more unsatisfactory state, and pointing out the great latent resources of Italy, her domains, railways, and other sources of national wealth, the Minister concluded by calling upon the Chamber to vote the proposed new taxes, and thus re-establish the public credit, which the enemies of the country were endeavouring to shake. (Loud applause.)

An extraordinary sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was held the same evening, in which the budget was provisionally approved by 203 against 39 votes. The financial statement of Count Bastogi produced a very good impression.

According to news from Naples the band of Cipriani has been routed, with the loss of 100 killed and 20 prisoners. The Bourbon General Marcelli was arrested while in the act of receiving a letter addressed to him by Francis II.

The *Corriere Mercantile* states that a disagreement has arisen between Garibaldi and the leader of the majority of the Genoa Committee, who had voted that the authority of the committee was superior to that of Garibaldi.

ROME.

Mgr. Chigi, the new Papal Nuncio at Paris, has adjourned his departure until the 12th January, in order to obviate the necessity of his being present at the reception of the diplomatic corps by the Emperor on New Year's day in company with the Italian Ambassador.

Tristani is in Rome, and has, it is said, received the title of general, and a sum of money to be employed in reviving the brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces.

AUSTRIA.

The *Press* of Vienna states that on the 14th the Upper Chamber voted the bill on the secrecy of letters without a discussion, and the bill on individual liberty after a very short debate. It has adopted all the modifications introduced by the commission into the bills voted by the Chamber of Deputies, which changes considerably modify the nature of those bills.

The Austrian budget appears not to have given much satisfaction even in Vienna. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the proposal to refer the budget to the examination of a commission, but did not get even thus far without a tolerably sharp debate, in which it is announced that the Polish and Techeque members disputed the power of the Council of the Empire, in its present incomplete condition, to enter upon the financial legislation at all.

All the obergespanns of Transylvania who fail to declare themselves loyal to the Government are to be dismissed. Every individual condemned for political offences during the last eleven years is declared disqualified for any judicial or Government office. The Assemblies in the Magyar districts of Transylvania have been dissolved.

Orders had been sent to place in a better state the defences of Dalmatia and the Tyrol, in view of eventualities which may take place in the spring.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that of the 343 deputies of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, 290 support the movement for German unity. The King is said to be exceedingly displeased at the composition of the new House, but Ministers have still a clear majority. The issue at stake seems to be this:—The King wishes to increase the army without putting himself at the head of the German party. The Liberals, on the other hand, declare that he shall not have a great army for any other purpose. The turning-point of the struggle will, therefore, be the military budget.

It is stated that the Prussian Parliament is to assemble on the 14th of January. The rumours of an approaching change in the Prussian Ministry have been denied.

The King was present a few days since at the opening of a new church at Letzlingen. The King, in dismissing the assembled clergy, recommended them to everywhere declare how much sorrow the result of the elections had caused him. This royal manifestation has profoundly moved public opinion, and seems to prove that statements calculated entirely to misrepresent the signification of the last elections are made to the sovereign. The Liberal journals ask on whom is to fall the responsibility of the conflict which some persons are endeavouring to create between the Crown and the nation. The *Cologne Gazette* demonstrates that it would be wrong to cast that responsibility on the ministers, as their secret or declared enemies occupy the most influen-

tial posts at Court, in the administration, and in the army.

RUSSIA.

General Rokasowsky, the new Governor of Finland, has officially declared that the Emperor of Russia intends to convoke the Diet of that province as soon as the Committee of the Estates, which meet in January next, have terminated their labours. In consequence of this announcement, the city of Helsingfors was illuminated. It is asserted that the censorship is to be abolished.

POLAND.

Monsignor Bialobrzewski, Administrator of the Archbishopric of Warsaw, has been condemned to death. He refused to appeal for pardon, and said, "I have done nothing which should be punished with death."

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Breslau, dated the 19th inst., which states that since the arrest of the administrator of the diocese of Warsaw the authorities have made the clergy and the superiors of the convents responsible for the churches remaining closed. The keeper of the Bernardin Church had been imprisoned for refusing to open it. The Haslilian Church belonging to the United Greeks had been opened by force. The wax tapers were lighted by the soldiers, who compelled the priests to officiate. The offices of the Bank of Warsaw and the Finance Commission had been searched, and two of the clerks arrested. Two others managed to escape.

The system of repression had become more severe in Volhynia.

The prisons of Kiew and Zitomir were crowded. Forty students of the University of Kiew had been sent to Siberia.

The official journal of Warsaw publishes the acceptance of the Marquis Wielopolski's resignation.

SWITZERLAND.

The report of the mixed commission appointed to inquire into the affair of Ville-la-Grand agrees in all the principal points with the report of the Genevese commission.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 17th announce that the Queen, on receiving the news of the death of the Prince Consort of England, sent by telegraph an expression of condolence to Queen Victoria, and that her Majesty ordered that the Court should go into mourning for twenty-four days—half of the time to be deep mourning, the other light.

Government have proposed to the Chambers a bill levying an import duty on raw cotton.

TURKEY.

The monetary panic has subsided. The Government has forcibly suspended all financial operations. The Turkish pound, which, at the height of the panic, reached 400 piastres, is now quoted at 240. Sir Henry Bulwer has proposed that the Porte should make a material deposit against the caimes which are in circulation. This proposal is likely to be carried out.

Fuad Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th inst. The Sultan has publicly pledged himself to reform. It is stated that the upper classes will be taxed.

Halim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian corps d'armée, has been appointed provisional successor of Fuad Pasha in Syria.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 14th ult. state that the course of political affairs was favourable, and that everything seemed to tend towards a complete pacification. President Derqui had abdicated, and retired to Montevideo on board her Majesty's steamship *Ardent*, in which he took refuge. General Mitre was about to conclude an arrangement with General Urquiza, whereby the initiation of the construction of a new national Government will be confided to General Mitre. The troops of Buenos Ayres were expected shortly to occupy the cities of Santa Fé and Cordova without opposition, and, after restoring tranquillity in those districts, they are to return to their own province, and a new Congress is to be convoked.

INDIA.

Bombay journals dated Nov. 27, and Calcutta journals dated Nov. 18, have been received. There are also telegraphic advices from Calcutta to Nov. 25.

The Calcutta papers unhappily confirm the report of the death of Lady Canning. The *Englishman* of the 16th Nov. says:—"On the day of her arrival from Darjeeling her ladyship had symptoms of illness which rapidly developed into jungle-fever, contracted, it is presumed, in her journey through the malarious swamps of Purneah. Fears were entertained for her safety, but on Saturday there was some improvement, and it was hoped that the danger was passed. But yesterday a relapse put an end to all hope, and this morning the sad event occurred which will cause sorrow throughout India."

The *Bombay Times* says of the same event:—"It is now no longer to be concealed that Lord Canning occupies a high position in the respect of this country. The home public will hardly be surprised to learn that the Indian community, official and non-official, has gone into mourning for three weeks, in testimony of their sympathy with his lordship in this distressing bereavement."

The *Friend of India* states that Sir Charles Wood

has decided that the seat of the Government shall be removed from Calcutta to the Hills.

The export of cotton from Bombay to England during the present year is estimated at 920,000 bales.

Sir Bartle Frere will, it is rumoured, succeed Sir George Clerk in the Governorship of Bombay.

The Order of the Star of India was bestowed on his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere in full durbar at Jummoo on the 1st November.

Mr. Cecil Beadon will succeed Mr. J. P. Grant as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and Mr. Harrington will succeed Mr. Edmonstone in the North-Western Provinces, if the latter resign.

Railway operations are being pushed forward with great energy in different parts of the country.

The country is everywhere yielding a plentiful harvest.

Mogul Beg, one of the sons of the ex-Emperor of Delhi, who cut down Mr. Fraser, the resident, and afterwards took an active part in the general massacre of Christians at Delhi in May, 1857, has been arrested in Scinde, and sent to Delhi to stand his trial.

Major Patrick Stewart, of the Bengal Engineers, will succeed Sir William B. O'Shaughnessy as superintendent of the new line of telegraphs through Persia.

The total number of deaths from cholera at Cabool is reckoned at 7,000.

Lord Canning has expressly declared that, before leaving India, he will permanently fix the assessment of land revenue in the North-Western Provinces, as each thirty years' settlement falls in and is revised.

The news from the interior as to the prospects of an abundant cotton crop is very encouraging; there is no longer any doubt that a greatly increased area is under cultivation, and that strenuous efforts are being made to provide for more attention being paid to the picking and cleaning of the staple.

The Governor of Madras proposes to allow to a few intelligent natives in different parts of the country, who may be willing to undertake experiments in cotton cultivation, a remission of all assessment upon a certain quantity of land, not exceeding thirty acres in extent, for a period of five years, on condition of the land being devoted to cotton cultivation.

The British Indian Association of Oude, at a general meeting held in Lucknow on the 30th October, unanimously passed a resolution that "every talookdar shall take a solemn covenant from his tenants, binding themselves never to commit or countenance, directly or indirectly, female infanticide in anywise whatever; and that, in the event of any one violating the covenant, he shall forfeit his rank or condition in life what it may, he shall forthwith be handed over to the laws, and excommunicated for ever from the pale of Hindoo society as a felon and outlaw."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—News from Naples announces that Mount Vesuvius has had a new eruption of ashes. The scientific report mentions the upheaving of the soil at Torre del Greco to the height of about a yard, if measured from the level of the sea. Although it is expected that the ground will subside, it is thought that proprietors, even when reassured as to the end of the eruption, will be in no haste to rebuild the fallen edifices. A despatch of the 18th says:—"Vesuvius has recommenced casting forth ashes. An official report states that Torre del Greco has risen to the extent of one metre." In his letter of the 17th the Naples correspondent of the *Times* says that the form of Mount Vesuvius is much changed.

The sides of the crater have been thrown into the air, and the abyss is so deepened that it is impossible to see the bottom of it. There are ten small craters formed above the town of Torre del Greco, and the report of the principal guide of Vesuvius, which has just been sent to me, announces that another "palazzo" fell during the past night. Indeed, the shocks of earthquake are continual, and are felt slightly even in Naples. On Sunday night and on Monday morning the shocks were repeated both here and in Torre del Greco, and though that place no longer trembles like a jelly under our feet, as it did on the 9th inst., the movement continues at intervals. The Provincial Council meets to-day to vote 36,000 ducats for the relief of the sufferers, and I hear that his Majesty has increased the already liberal donation which he has given from his private purse. Indeed, the promptitude, and energy, and benevolence which have been displayed by the Government and the local authorities show that a different order of things is introduced here. Instead of masses and processions, we have action; and, instead of the dishonesty which took advantage of the sympathy created by the ruin of former earthquakes, we have the honest administration of the funds, thanks to that hitherto unknown spirit of integrity which the Northern element has introduced. A letter from Naples in the *Débats* says:—

Torre del Greco has been almost entirely destroyed, as fifty houses have been thrown down, and the others greatly damaged. General de la Marmora has placed La Favorita Palace and the Royal Casino of Portici at the disposal of the fugitives. Traffic on the railway having been stopped by order of the General, the steamer *Amalfi* makes four voyages per day from Naples to Castellammare to convey gratuitously the unfortunate inhabitants of Torre del Greco. The ancient Drago, a river which had disappeared, has burst out again, and swept down the fountain of the Dodici Cannoli, which has caused an inundation in the neighbourhood; the sea has fallen back more than three feet, and is in ebullition on the shore. The houses which line the high road are being propped up, and the Neapolitan masons, with extraordinary boldness, work in the midst of a continual earthquake.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

PACIFIC INDICATIONS.

We (*Record*) are informed that Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, despatched a fast-sailing steamer which would outstrip Lord Russell's despatches to Washington, warning Mr. Seward of the storm produced in England by the outrage on the Trent, and of the necessity of voluntary concessions, before the delivery of the formal demand for the restoration of the prisoners. This is favourable to peace.

The *Paris Temps* asserts that a despatch has arrived in London from Mr. Seward, replying to a communication from Earl Russell on the subject of neutral rights. "In this despatch," says the *Temps*, "Mr. Seward assures Earl Russell that the Cabinet of Washington, faithful to its past policy, is ready to guarantee to neutrals every facility compatible with the rights of belligerents, and that satisfaction will loyally be given by the Federal Government in case an infraction of the rule adopted in common should take place. This despatch, although bearing a date anterior to the date of the English ultimatum, was written after the arrest of the Confederate Commissioners became known in America."

The *Daily News* says, "War with America may be averted." Its City Article of Friday says the opinion of the great majority of the Americans in London appears to be that peace will not be disturbed even though Lord Lyons may return home. The firm demands of England, the French sympathy, the counsel of General Scott, and the letters of the American Minister in London, must create an impression. Of course, the interest of American merchants is all on the side of peace.

The *Daily News* City Article on Monday contains the following:—"It appears to be certain that a decided improvement has taken place in the prospect of our relations with America. In addition to the satisfactory assurances mentioned yesterday as having been sent by members of the Federal Cabinet to eminent Americans here, we gather from a perfectly trustworthy source that this week's packet has brought to the American Ambassador despatches from his Government couched in a very moderate and even friendly tone, and that, pursuant to his instructions, he has communicated them to our Foreign-office. They relate rather to other topics of irritation between the two Governments than to the affair of the Trent (the English demands in respect of which had, of course, not then arrived out), but the only inferences to be extracted from them are highly reassuring."

We have good reason to believe that Lord Lyons was directed by the British Government to communicate unofficially to Mr. Seward the substance of Lord Russell's despatch demanding the surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, a day or two previous to its formal delivery. This fact is decisive as to the conciliatory spirit of the Government.—*Spectator*.

FRENCH CIRCULAR ON THE ARREST OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has received a circular addressed by the French Government to the European Powers, declaring that the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was contrary to the principles which are regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags. The circular states that the French Government have deemed it necessary to submit this opinion to the Cabinet of Washington, in order to determine it to make concessions which the former consider indispensable.

OUR WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE GUARDS.—On Thursday morning the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Brigadier Lord Frederick Paulet, and the second battalion of the Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Percy, paraded in front of the Wellington Barracks, preparatory to starting by the South-Western Railway to Southampton, where they were to embark for Canada. Much enthusiasm was displayed. The troops arrived in due course at Southampton, and embarked in the Adriatic and Parana, which immediately left the docks and anchored in the river. Both vessels sailed on Friday morning. The second battalion of the 16th Regiment of Foot embarked at Southampton on Saturday, in the transport *Magdalena*, Captain R. Woolward, for service in Canada.

In the midst of the heavy pressure on the Government, a large supply of many thousand unused stores, consisting of great-coats, cholera belts, &c., arrived from China in the early part of the week, and having been found in a perfectly sound state they have been made available for immediate issue.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The force of Royal Engineers in British North America will consist of upwards of 700 men, and will include the 4th, 5th, 7th, 15th, 18th, and 34th companies. Detachments from the 9th company, at Aldershot camp, have joined at Chatham to augment the companies which are about leaving England.

The whole of the ships of the first division of steam reserve are told off for immediate commission, in the event of hostilities being declared. Lists of every officer and man necessary to join each ship are now prepared at the Admiralty, and a large force will spring into sudden existence the moment the proclamation for war is signed.

On Monday night an electric message was sent right round the coasts of the three kingdoms, directing coastguard ships to strike topmasts, and for all men belonging to them to prepare for immediate service.

Admiralty instructions were received on Saturday directing the whole of the screw gunboats, attached to the first division of the steam reserve at Chatham, to be removed from the several ports on the Medway for immediate service. They are seven in number, are all armed with two Armstrong pivot guns on the upper deck, and fully equipped for sea. These boats are of very light draught, and will therefore prove of the utmost advantage in ascending shallow rivers, while, from their lightness and the easy way in which they can be handled, they may be placed in positions impracticable to a frigate or even a 21-gun corvette.

The Government have determined on forming a reserve of troops at Bermuda, for operations in North America.

A most numerous public meeting of masters and officers and others connected with the mercantile marine took place at the London Tavern, on Friday, on the subject of the Royal Naval Reserve. Resolutions were passed pledging the commanders and officers present to hearty co-operation with the Government whenever their services may be required to man the national defence, or uphold the honour of the British flag.

The result of Lord Palmerston's recent investigation into the capabilities of the Whitworth gun is, that the manufacture of Whitworths is to be commenced forthwith at Enfield.

DEPARTURE OF MORE TROOPS.—On Saturday, the *Asia* sailed from Liverpool for New York under orders to call at Halifax, for which place the *Asia* had on board about 470 military passengers, and about 180 tons of stores, such as warm clothing, camp equipage, &c., for the troops. Among the military passengers were:—Colonel Wetherall, Chief of the Staff and Colonel Shadwell (late superintendent of the International Exhibition of 1862), Assistant Quartermaster-General. The *Montreal Company's* screw steamer *St. Andrew* has sailed from the Clyde for Woolwich, to embark troops. The screw steamer *Cleopatra* left Liverpool for Queenstown for the 2nd battalion 17th regiment on Sunday.

MEMORIAL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends have issued a memorial "On the Difficulties between Great Britain and the United States of America." They say:—

There are, perhaps, no two independent nations on the face of the earth so closely united together as England and America by the combined ties of blood, of language, of religion, of constitutional freedom, and of commercial interest; and no two nations between whom a war would be more open scandal to our common Christianity, or a more serious injury to the welfare and progress of the human race.

A short time since the *entente cordiale* between us and the United States seemed complete, and they are truly grieved to see all this changed.

A question of international law which, if it could be submitted to a competent tribunal of able jurists, whether European or American, or to the mediation or arbitration of any independent State, might probably in a few hours be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, appears to be in imminent danger of occasioning a vast destruction of human life, a prodigious waste of treasure, a total interruption of trade and social intercourse, and an incalculable amount of moral evil, whilst it is just as impossible, in the nature of things, for the question of right or wrong to be cleared up by such an appeal to the sword, as it was for the guilt or innocence of the accused, in medieval times, to be settled by the wager of battle or the passage over burning ploughshares.

They remind us of the position we should be in as regards slavery by taking sides against the North, and after an appeal to our statesmen and people, conclude by saying that they shall make a special appeal to their "brethren in religious profession" in the States, who have considerable influence there.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BODY.

On Tuesday, 17th inst., the "general body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations, residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster," met at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, to take into consideration the present relations of this country with the United States of America.—Rev. Professor Hoppus, D.D., in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously adopted deprecating war with America as a calamity which the body could not contemplate without "feelings of the deepest sorrow and dismay," calling upon all Christian men on either side the Atlantic, with whom their votes had any weight, to use their utmost influence "to allay angry feeling, that the voice of reason and religion be not drowned in the clamours of passion," and earnestly recommending that, instead of an appeal to the sword, the matter in dispute should be referred to arbitration, "as a method more in harmony with Christian principle, and more worthy the character of two great enlightened and kindred nations."

On the same day the committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales met specially for the same purpose, and passed similar resolutions, and also adopted an address relating to the present crisis from English Congregationalists to the churches of the same faith and order on the other side of the Atlantic.

MR. COBDEN ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Henry Catt, in reply to one inviting Mr. Cobden to attend a meeting at Brighton for the purpose of advocating arbitration in the existing dispute with America:—

Midhurst, Dec. 16.

My dear Sir,—I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the meeting to be held next Monday condemnatory of a war with America. When

asked to address public meetings, my plight, just now, is that of a man who, having sprained his ankle, is invited to enter the lists for a foot-race. Though the state of my health in other respects is good enough, I am prevented by a local affection, for the present, from public speaking.

But I am glad to hear that the working men of Brighton are promoting a meeting on the American question. The object of all rational men and true patriots at this moment should be to enforce upon the Government that principle of mediation or arbitration which was proposed by the British Plenipotentiary and sanctioned by the congress of the Great Powers at Paris in 1856. The protocols of the Conferences then held, which were laid before Parliament at the time, but to which few persons have now access, disclose to us the excellent motives alleged by Lord Clarendon for proposing this "happy innovation," which he designed as "a barrier against conflicts which frequently only break forth because it is not always possible to enter into explanation and to come to an understanding."

The question thus enforced in the name of the British Government was solemnly debated, every Plenipotentiary taking a part, and was adjourned for two days to enable Count Orloff to obtain the "definitive adherence" of the Russian Government, when the following declaration was unanimously agreed to:—

"The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly power."

Now, is it possible that any case will ever arise to which this principle of mediation can be more applicable than the present? In perfect ignorance of what the answer of the American Government may be, I will assume the worst,—that they refuse to surrender the captured envoys, and offer to justify their course by appeals to international law. What can be more within the scope of the Paris resolution than that where two interested parties differ on a subtle point of international law it should be referred to the decision of a disinterested third Power?

Looking at it even with a view to a practical redress of our present grievance, what other course offers so good a hope of success? The object desired is to place at liberty the gentlemen who were taken from a British vessel. I happen to know Messrs. Slidell and Mason personally, and to the latter I am indebted for many courtesies at Washington; and although, as they must know, I can have no sympathy for their cause, few persons would more rejoice than myself to see them released from an irksome confinement. But assuming that to effect this object we declare war against the Federal States, and that these gentlemen are in consequence transferred from Boston Harbour to the interior, does any one acquainted with America believe that it would be possible for England to release them? We could destroy each other's commerce and spend countless treasure,—we might pour out blood like water, and ruin for a generation two great civilisations; but the object aimed at could not be accomplished.

On the contrary, if we submit the question to the adjudication of a third Power, the first step will be to place the two envoys at the disposal of the recognised tribunal. Should it be decided that they were illegally captured, they will be released; if their seizure be pronounced justifiable by international law, they will be liable to detention as prisoners of war only, and not as rebels, for the Government of Washington can have no right of appeal to the law of nations in justification of their act except by acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South.

But it has been said that the Washington Government wish to insult us, with a view to provoke a war. There may be traitors or madmen in the North who would like to see their Government involved in the embarrassment of a war with England; but that a Government and people who require at this moment half a million of men in arms to meet a civil war and guard their capital should look with anything but dismay on the prospect of war with the most powerful maritime State in the world, is too monstrous a supposition to be seriously believed by those who pretend to entertain it.

At all events, the true test of the disposition of the American people will be the expressed willingness on our part to resort, if necessary, to the mediation of a third party. Should such a conciliatory step meet with no better response than a desire to insult and wrong us, we should be united as one man to repel the outrage; and, unless the solemn declaration of Paris is to be impotent for all practical good, and a mere dead letter, all the Powers of Europe would in such a case be ranged on our side, and ready to brand with outlawry a nation guilty of so barbarous and wanton an aggression.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the working men of Brighton, and all who take part in similar demonstrations, to raise their voices in favour of arbitration. The cry for peace alone is hardly enough at the present moment. What we require is peace on the principles of impartial justice; and the truest way of insuring this in case of dispute, whether in the affairs of nations or of individuals, is by calling in the services of a disinterested arbitrator.

I remain, very truly yours,

Henry Catt, Esq. R. CORDEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. HAUTEFEUILLE ON THE TRENT CASE.—Under the title "Questions of Maritime International Law," one of the first French authorities on that branch of jurisprudence, M. Hautefeuille, the learned author of "The History of Maritime International Law," and of "The Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations during Naval Warfare," has just given to the world a careful examination of the various questions involved in the Trent and Nashville cases. M. Hautefeuille divides the subject under three heads. Admitting the right of search, he declares that the captain of the American frigate "violated all the rules relating to the right of search." He asserts, "The reply to the question put is, therefore—First, that in no case can there exist contraband of war on a neutral vessel sailing between two neutral ports. Second, that even if there were contraband of war, the sole right of the cruiser would be to seize the vessel and carry it into one of the ports of his own country to have it

legally sentenced. Third, that persons cannot, in any case, be considered as contraband of war. Fourth, that Messrs. Slidell and Mason, not being in the military service of the Southern Confederation at the moment of their arrest, could not be carried off from the neutral vessel in which they were sailing. From these answers it evidently results that Captain Wilkes has committed a violation of all the principles regulating international relations." He also decides that President Lincoln has not the right to seize and make prisoners the inhabitants and officials of the Southern Confederation wherever he can find them, although he has the right to regard them as rebels.

THE WEATHER IN CANADA.—As doubts exist respecting the transports now on their way and about sailing for the St. Lawrence being able to reach Riviere du Loup or Bic Harbour on account of the late period of the year, we are happy in being able to state that at the date of the last advices, viz., the 3rd inst., the season in Canada was unusually mild, so much so that the steamers plying between Quebec and Montreal, which usually go into winter quarters about the middle of November, were still running, and with every appearance of a fortnight's further occupation. We learn also that the ditches were not yet full, a sure sign that more mild weather was to take place before the winter fairly set in. We are aware that navigation has been stopped in the month of December in a couple of days by an unusually severe frost, but those who pretend to be well acquainted with the meteorology of Canada say that, judging from appearances, there was every prospect of a very open December. The ferry-boat of the Grand Trunk Railway was plying on the Christmas-day of 1858 between Montreal and Longueuil, the river then being clear of ice to the ocean, and if the present be anything like that season, as we believe it will turn out to be, the Melbourne, Persia, Australasian, Adriatic, and Parana will experience no difficulty in harbouring in Bic any time before the fifteenth of the coming month.—*Canadian News*, Dec. 19.

THE FRENCH VESSELS AT NEW YORK.—The *Patrie* says:—"On the 7th inst. the following vessels of the French navy were at anchor in the New York roadstead:—The steam frigates Bellone and Pomone, the steam corvettes Catinat and Gasendi, and the steam aviso Surcouf. Other French vessels of war will shortly be sent there."

THE NAVAL RESERVE.—The terms offered by the Board of Admiralty to the masters and mates of our mercantile marine to enter as officers of the Naval Reserve have proved satisfactory to that body. A numerous and influential meeting, presided over by Mr. Green, the eminent shipowner, was held in the City on Friday, at which resolutions cordially accepting the terms were unanimously agreed to. The Admiralty have already received applications from more of the mercantile officers than the number which they proposed to receive. The applications to be enrolled among the seamen of the reserve amount to 10,000, and of these more than 8,000 have passed, and there are hundreds under examination.

THE EXPECTED NEWS.—The Europa, which took out the despatches from the British Government, left Queenstown on the 2nd, and would probably reach New York on the 13th or 14th. The British despatches might be delivered at Washington about the 18th. The packet which is pretty sure to bring important intelligence is the Africa, due here next Monday, the 30th, with letters from New York of the 18th, and with telegrams, *via* Cape Race, of the 20th.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

On Thursday evening a public meeting, convened by the leading members in London of the National Temperance League, was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, the use of which had been granted some weeks ago by the Lord Mayor in deference to a very numerous signed requisition presented to him by a deputation from the society. The meeting was called in the interests of young men engaged in trade in the City of London, and the audience was admitted by gratuitous tickets. The hall, which is said to accommodate from 1,800 to 2,000 people, was crowded, and the meeting was equally imposing for the respectable and well-to-do appearance of the people as for the numbers. The Lord Mayor, though differing essentially from the requisitionists on one point, was courteous enough to take the chair at their request. On the platform were Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Benjamin Scott (the Chamberlain of London), Dr. Carpenter, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Charles J. Leaf, the Rev. Michael Gibbs (the Lord Mayor's chaplain), Mr. William Humphery, Mr. John Cassell, and several clergymen.

The LORD MAYOR, who was greeted with cheers, said he had convened the meeting on the application of several gentlemen, and on a requisition very numerous signed. He was happy in seeing so large an audience, and in being in any way instrumental in promoting the great cause of temperance. (Cheers.) Although not going the entire length with those who thought that all crime was to be attributed to the use of intoxicating liquors, yet he had daily proof that a vast deal of crime did arise from habitual drunkenness (hear, hear); and therefore he should be very glad if any humble efforts of his could induce those who formed the lower stratum of our social system to refrain from excesses which produced so much misery. He desired, however, to say, that while he entirely concurred in the desire to see temperance prevail, he meant temperance in what

he believed its proper sense. He did not go with those who thought that, because a small minority of our fellow-beings, having unruly appetites and feeble minds, were unable to resist temptation, we should impose an unqualified restriction upon all men, and deny them the proper use of those gifts which a Beneficent Being had provided. (Cheers.) It was not for him in the presence of men who had made the Holy Scriptures their study, and whose vocation was to instruct others in religious truth, to quote Scripture, but there was one verse which he should like to repeat, and which to his mind seemed to say that, within certain limits, we were permitted to enjoy that which, if used beyond those limits, would be indulgence which might lead, and did often lead, to great mischiefs. The verse was this—"Eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart, for God now accepteth thy work." (Hear, hear.) That was his justification for not asking the great majority of the world to restrict themselves from the fair and proper use of the good which God had offered to us, while at the same time daily witnessing the mischiefs arising from intemperance. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by calling on Mr. Benjamin Scott, City Chamberlain, to address the meeting.

Mr. SCOTT having warmly thanked his lordship for convening the meeting, informed the young men that they had not been asked to be present on the ground of its being supposed that intemperance was the vice of their class. It was, however, the object of the speakers to warn the young men of the danger to which the drinking customs of society exposed them. Mr. Scott having shown that intemperance had decreased to a considerable degree among the higher and middle classes during the last sixty years, said that as a Christian he had felt constrained to adopt the principles of total abstinence. The results of intemperance in the lowest class were deplorable.

The misery occasioned by intemperance in that class included amongst its victims, not only the men who were addicted to the vice, but their unoffending wives and poor innocent children. In that class, upon whose labour the middle and higher ranks were greatly dependent for wealth and comfort, it had been ascertained that there were—taking men, women, and children—about 60,000 persons descending annually into the drunkard's grave. While that was the fact, he could not "eat his bread with joy, and drink his wine with a merry heart." (Cheers.) He was obliged to ask himself, as a citizen, to say nothing of a Christian, whether he was to live alone for his own joy and merriment, or whether he was not bound up with his fellow-citizens who were going down to destruction. He did not deny that Scripture sanctioned the use of everything in moderation; but that was not the question here. He was obliged to ask what his profession of Christianity involved. Was Christianity not a self-denying religion? Was it not a fact that its founder came to offer Himself as a sacrifice in order that He might retrieve to happiness and holiness a fallen world? (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Scott) found his head clearer by drinking water rather than wine; if he was merry over night with wine he was not merry in the morning—(a laugh)—and he found, on striking a balance, that a man got a larger amount of animal comfort from abstinence from wine than from indulgence in it. As a text of Scripture had been quoted, and not improperly, he might remind the meeting of the words of an inspired Apostle, who said, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor anything, if a weak brother is thereby offended or stumbleth." (Hear, hear.) Those who originated this society relied exclusively on moral suasion and the force of example. The movement began in 1831, and had made very considerable strides. There are now at least 4,000 temperance societies in the United Kingdom, and not less than 3,000,000 teetotallers. Thirteen large temperance associations employ forty paid lecturers, and have a united annual income of 22,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) The movement sustains three newspapers, with a united circulation of 25,000 weekly, besides periodicals circulated among the young; and there are also two quarterly reviews with a joint circulation of about 10,000. One temperance association has an income of 114,000*l.*, and another of upwards of 100,000*l.* In thirty years that had been the progress made by example, by moral persuasion, by the use of lectures, by public meetings, and by the legitimate use of that great social reformer—the public press. (Hear.)

Professor CARPENTER spoke at some length on the medical aspect of the question. He stated he had been a water-drinker all his life, but had never been a pledged abstainer. Within the last twelve months this subject, medically speaking, had, he said, taken quite a new phase, and his argument went to show that delicate chemical tests had established the fact that alcohol, unlike food, produced no force or power in the human system. He also sought to prove that there was something in the use of alcoholic stimulants which, although not producing absolute drunkenness, affected the mind prejudicially, and conduced to obfuscation and a general want of self-control.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY next addressed the meeting. He referred to his own deep convictions in favour of temperance, growing, he said, out of a consideration of the deplorable moral and social condition of great masses of the people. He pressed upon young men, not so much total abstinence, as the necessity of lending their sympathy to this good cause for the sake of example. He related the testimony of eminent judges, including Justices Coleridge, Wightman, Pattison, Baron Alderson, and others, to show that intemperance was the most prolific source of crime; and he quoted a statement by Alderman Sir Robert Carden, in the Justice-room of the Mansion House, that nine-tenths of the crime and nearly all the poverty and wretchedness in the poor man's dwellings might be attributed to the habit of drinking. He added that in the United Kingdom there were annually 2,000,000 cases of sickness and 50,000 deaths induced by what was called "irregular

habits," and there were always 120,000 dying slowly over legislation in general, he was being driven to the conviction that some legislation was imperatively necessary to arrest this fearful evil, adding that it was greatly aggravated by the drinking and dancing saloons of the present day.

The meeting was also addressed at considerable length by Mr. Samuel Bowley, of Gloucester, and by Mr. Tweedie, the latter of whom stated that a subscription originated yesterday at the house of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., in aid of the League, had, in a few hours, resulted in about 350*l.* Mr. Gurney giving 100*l.*, and Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Charles J. Leaf each 50*l.*

On the motion of Mr. GURNEY, M.P., seconded by Mr. C. J. LEAF, a vote of thanks was voted by acclamation to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in granting the use of the Egyptian Hall, as well as for the ability and courtesy with which he had presided over the meeting.

With that the meeting terminated, at about ten o'clock.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE QUEEN AT OSBORNE.

On Thursday, at noon, the Queen left Windsor in the strictest privacy. She proceeded through the slopes to the South-Western station, and no person was on the platform but Lord A. Paget, not even a Royal servant was in attendance. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses Alice and Helena accompanied her Majesty, the junior member of the Royal family having left by a ten o'clock train. Prince Louis of Hesse was also of the party. The Prince of Wales returned to Windsor the same evening, after accompanying his Royal mother to Gosport and seeing her on board the yacht. Immediately the Queen left Windsor the Royal standard was lowered, and the union-jack hoisted half-mast high, as the Prince held the nominal office of Governor or Constable of the Castle.

The Queen has already adopted mourning clothes including the widow's cap.

The *Court Circular* states that on Friday "the Queen passed a quiet night, and continues to bear her grief with calmness." On Sunday the report was:—"The Queen had several hours' sleep last night, and is tranquil this morning."

Dr. Jenner remains at Osborne in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Friday the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Hohenzollern arrived at Osborne on a visit of condolence. Late on Saturday night the Duke of Saxe-Coburg also arrived.

As her Majesty will be as secluded as possible whilst at Osborne, more than one-half of the usual number of Royal servants have been sent to Buckingham Palace.

Three members of the Royal Family are absent from the country. To Prince Alfred, who is at sea, his own and the national loss is probably still unknown; the Crown Princess of Prussia (her Majesty's eldest daughter) is unable at present to travel from Berlin owing to sickness; and from the same cause the young Prince Leopold is also detained abroad.

A letter from Cannes, of the 19th, says:—"On the death of General Beyer, Prince Leopold was removed from the Villa Leader to the Hotel Bellevue, in the neighbourhood. Lord Brougham was so greatly affected at learning the death of the Prince Consort, that he was for some time ill and unable to leave his room. His lordship is now recovered and in his usual health."

Lord Palmerston has been a sufferer from gout during the week, but we (*Observer*) are happy to state that he was better on Saturday.

It is understood that Lord Palmerston has declined to be nominated a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge. If there is any contest at all, it will be between the Dukes of Buccleuch and Devonshire.

It is understood in official quarters that Parliament will "meet for the despatch of business" on Tuesday, the 14th of January. It stands prorogued until Tuesday, the 7th of January.

The Baroness de Bunsen (widow of the late Prussian Minister in this country) is passing the winter with her family at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

The year 1861 has, indeed, been a fatal year with Royalty and the household. It was only a few months since that the Duchess of Kent died; afterwards Colonel Sir George Couper, the Comptroller and Equerry; then Miss Wood, the Housekeeper; afterwards Mr. J. Roberts, of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; and, last of all, General Bowater, Governor to Prince Leopold, who died on the same day as the Prince Consort.

The *Gazette* contains orders in Council for the omission of the name of the Prince Consort from the prayers and Litany, and in future the form of prayer will be "for her Most Sacred Majesty, Queen Victoria, Albert, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

The Lords of the Privy Council had a meeting on Wednesday at the Council-office, Whitehall. Present, Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Russell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir George Grey, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. After the Meeting, a Cabinet Council was held at the Council-office.

The *Court Journal* states that of the five vacant *Genies* there will certainly be disposed of to Earl Camling, the Duke of Somerset, and Earl Russell. The other two will probably be given to the Earl of St. Germans and Earl Cowley.

It is stated that the Lord Chancellor has superseded the O'Donoghue as a magistrate for the counties of Cork and Kerry.

Lord Roakey has been despatched from Paris to Cannes to take charge of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, who will spend the winter there.

We hear that Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt has recently purchased an estate near London. We have also heard that Madame Goldschmidt cleared upwards of 2,000*l.* by her three concerts in Edinburgh.—*Court Journal*.

Postscript.

Tuesday, December 24, 1861.

THE QUEEN.

OSBORNE, Dec. 23.

The Queen had several hours' sleep last night, and is as calm as could be expected this morning. After the funeral of the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, the Duke de Nemours, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, returned to Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales remained last night at the Castle. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Arthur, and Prince Louis of Hesse afterwards left the Castle for Osborne. The Crown Prince of Prussia left Windsor Castle in the evening for Dover, to embark for the Continent. The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders remained at Windsor Castle, and will leave this day (Tuesday) on their return to Brussels. The Duke of Nemours proceeded to Claremont, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar returned.

THE FRENCH CABINET AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The following is the important despatch addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representative of France at Washington, a summary of which is given elsewhere:—

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

PARIS, Dec. 3, 1861.

Monsieur.—The arrest of MM. Mason and Slidell on board the English packet *Trent* by an American cruiser has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least great astonishment and an extreme sensation.

Public opinion at once inquired, with anxiety for the consequences, whether such an act could possibly be legitimate, and there cannot be the slightest doubt of the general impression. The act seems to the public so entirely at variance with the ordinary rules of international law that it throws the responsibility exclusively upon the commander of the *San Jacinto*.

We cannot know yet whether this supposition is well founded, and the Emperor's government has therefore felt called upon to consider the question raised by the capture of the two passengers on board the *Trent*. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, which is, perhaps, imminent, between two Powers towards whom it is animated by equally friendly sentiments, and the duty of maintaining, with a view to put the rights of its own flag beyond the danger of attack—certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced the French Government that it cannot remain completely silent under existing circumstances.

If, to our great regret, the Washington Cabinet should be disposed to approve the conduct of the commander of the *San Jacinto*, they must consider MM. Slidell and Mason either as enemies or as rebels. In either case there would be an extremely regrettable forgetfulness of a principle, on which we have always found the United States agreed with us.

On what ground, in the first supposed case, can the American cruiser have arrested MM. Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted, with us, in treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends to persons found on board, even though they be enemies, except in the case of military men actually in the service of the enemy. MM. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in getting inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly free under the neutral flag of England.

It will not, doubtless, be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. What constitutes contraband of war is not, it is true, precisely settled; the limits are not absolutely the same for all Powers; but, as far as regards persons, the stipulations found in treaties relative to military persons clearly define the character of the individuals who alone are liable to be captured by belligerents.

Now it cannot be necessary to demonstrate that MM. Mason and Slidell can in no way be assimilated to persons in this category. There would, therefore, remain no ground to explain their capture but the pretext that they were bearers of official despatches from the enemy. But this is the place to call to mind a circumstance which overrides the whole case, and shows the conduct of the American cruiser to have been unjustifiable.

The *Trent* was not bound to a point belonging to either of the belligerents. It was carrying its cargo and passengers to a neutral country, and, moreover, it was at a neutral port that it had taken them up. If it were admissible that under such circumstances neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and goods transported under it, the immunity of that flag would be a vain word; the commerce and navigation of third Powers would be liable to suffer at any moment for their innocent, or even indirect, relations with either of the belligerents. The latter would not only have a right

to require from the neutral the most complete impartiality, and to interdict him from being mixed up in any way with acts of hostility, but they would inflict restrictions upon the liberty of commerce and navigation which modern international law refuses to acknowledge as legitimate. There would be a return, in a word, to those vexatious practices against which in former times no Power protested more energetically than the United States.

If the Washington Cabinet should regard the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it has always a right to seize, the question, though shifting its ground, could not be more resolved in a sense favourable to the commander of the *San Jacinto*. In such a case there would be a contempt of the principle in virtue of which a ship is held a portion of the territory whose flag it bears, and there would be a violation of the immunity which forbids a foreign sovereign to exercise jurisdiction on that territory. It cannot doubtless be necessary to call to mind the energy with which the United States has, on every occasion, defended this immunity, and the right of asylum, which is a consequence of it.

Without wishing to enter upon a more thorough discussion of the question raised by the capture of MM. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to show that the Cabinet of Washington cannot, without infringing those principles which all neutral Powers are alike interested in maintaining, nor without putting itself in contradiction with its own conduct up to the present time, give its approbation of the conduct of the *San Jacinto*. In this state of things the Cabinet of Washington cannot, in our opinion, hesitate as to the course to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already charged to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of making, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from the *Trent*, and explanations which shall relieve the act of the captain of the *San Jacinto* of its offensive character to the British flag. The Federal Government would be inspired by a just and elevated sentiment in yielding to these demands. It is impossible to conceive any object or any interest that it could have to run the risk of provoking a rupture with Great Britain by assuming a different attitude.

For ourselves, who would see in such a rupture a complication in every way deplorable of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a proceeding calculated to occasion serious uneasiness to all the Powers not parties to the present conflict, we think we are giving testimony of loyal friendship to the Cabinet of Washington in not concealing from it our opinion.

I request you, sir, to take the first opportunity of speaking frankly with Mr. Seward, and, if he should desire it, to leave him a copy of this despatch.—
Receive, &c.,
THOUVENEL.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

It is asserted that a Spanish expedition, under the command of General Serrano, had disembarked at Vera Cruz, in order to protect the Spanish inhabitants, who had discovered the existence of a conspiracy against their lives.

POLAND.

THORN, Dec. 23.

News has been received here from Warsaw that arrests continue to be made on a most extensive scale throughout the kingdom of Poland.

Twelve benedictine priests have been sent to Siberia.

REOPENING OF THE HIGHGATE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—During the past week the above place has been reopened for public worship, after being closed for repairs, the addition of a gallery, organ, &c. On Wednesday evening a devotional service was held, when the Rev. C. B. Howell and J. Corbin delivered suitable and impressive addresses; the Rev. J. Viney commencing the service by reading a prayer and a short statement of what had been done, cost, &c.; and the Rev. R. Fletcher, of Hornsey, closing with prayer. On Thursday evening the Rev. Thomas Binney delivered a lecture on the "History of St. Paul," in the school-room, to a large and attentive audience, who appeared greatly interested in the subject, which was divided into three parts—topographical, chronological, and epistolary—a variety of striking and original statements being made under each. On Sabbath-day (15th instant) two sermons were preached; that in the morning by the Rev. J. Viney, from Psalm cxi. 7, "Return unto thy rest, O my soul," &c.; and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Halley, from the prayer of Agar, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," contrasted with the statement of Paul, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." The chapel has been greatly improved, and is at once chaste and elegant. On the south end an enriched and beautiful window has been introduced, which, we understand, has been presented to the congregation by two gentlemen. The organ, which is by Bishop, and stands in a recess, is of very fine tone. The gallery at the end, which will seat 150 persons, greatly adds to the completeness of the place. The alteration in the lighting, from sun-burners to chandeliers, is a question of opinion and taste; but the effect is certainly very soft and beautiful. We understand the whole cost of the alterations and additions is about 1,200*l.* to 1,300*l.*, towards which about 700*l.* has been already subscribed. This, however, is exclusive of the organ, which cost 300*l.*, of which 200*l.* has been received. The collections on Sunday last and at the former services, including some donations, were about 150*l.*—*Highgate Express*.

The *Chester Courant* states that the monument to the memory of the late Matthew Henry, which has lately been erected by public subscription at the corner of St. Bridget's Churchyard, in that city, has been converted into an advertising pillar!

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The Nonconformist.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1861.

SUMMARY.

CHRISTMAS-DAY will this year be sombre and anxious almost beyond example. The ordinary compliments of the season are out of place, and amid to-morrow's family reunions the Sovereign's and the nation's loss will put a check upon hilarity and give to all enjoyment a touch of sadness. Yesterday the people of England mourned with a reality and universality unknown since the death of the Princess Charlotte—the sudden bereavement that has fallen upon themselves and the Queen—to-morrow there will be mingled with the home pleasures of the day thoughts of the Royal circle that has been made desolate, and, we would fain hope, fervent prayers that Her Majesty may continue to be sustained and comforted in this the most trying stage of her affliction, and enabled to feel the resignation conveyed in the words, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord," which was on Sunday the text of many a funeral sermon. On that day the sad national loss, the extent of which was not at first fully appreciated, was the topic of every pulpit discourse, and places of worship were crowded beyond all precedent by worshippers whose feelings were evidently in unison with their outward garb. Yesterday the mortal remains of the late Prince Consort were committed to the tomb, with as little pomp and ceremony as consisted with his rank. There was little of the upholstery of mourning, but a reality that is wanting in most Royal obsequies. The funeral took place at Windsor, and was in no sense of a public nature. There were no curious on-lookers, and military display was rigidly avoided. Though there was no spectacle to attract or excite the masses, London had an unexampled air of sadness and quiet. All but necessary business was suspended, and there were evident indications that the sorrow and sympathy evoked by the occasion extended far down into the lower strata of society, and that the name of Prince Albert is alike revered by the lowly and the lofty. The closed shops and mourning attire were a far less touching proof of the general regret than the drawn-down blinds, which gave to the bereavement a family aspect.

Christmas-day has arrived, but the response of the Federal Cabinet to the imperative demand of our Government has not yet come to dissipate the national anxiety. There are, however, gathering omens that the message now speeding across the Atlantic is one befitting the season. The American Minister has, it is reported, been able to convey to Earl Russell such assurances as induce the belief that war will be avoided. At all events the Washington Government is in a very conciliatory mood, and those best versed in American politics are freely purchasing in our stock market. By the last American mail we learn that information of the arrival in this country of the particulars of the Trent outrage had just reached New York without, however, conveying any adequate idea of British excitement on the subject. Before another week has elapsed we shall hear of the arrival of the Europa, which carried out the ultimatum of our Government, and perhaps of

the presentation of M. Thouvenel's despatch dated Dec. 3, and sent a few days after, in which the Imperial Cabinet pronounces the act of Captain Wilkes to be unjustifiable, and strongly urges on the Federal Cabinet the dignity as well as the propriety of acceding at once to the demands of England. There can be no doubt that this emphatic despatch of the French Government would have great weight at Washington. Its advice will have probably been supported by the special communication sent out in a fast steamer by Mr. Adams, and perhaps by the presence of General Scott. In a few days, therefore, there is good reason to hope that a war between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family will have ceased to be probable.

Not the least powerful motive to induce the Federal Government to a prompt compliance with the English claims is the financial condition of the Union. M. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, has presented a very sombre report. He estimates the war expenditure for the year ending July, 1862, at about 109,000,000*l.*, of which only about 40,000,000*l.* has, as yet, been obtained on loan. This enormous outlay he proposes to meet by paper issues, new loans, and taxation to the extent of 2,500,000*l.* Four millions more are to be raised, if possible, by other direct taxes. This war budget has not been received with much favour in the financial world. Gold has already begun to leave the country, and we learn that on the evening previous to the departure of the present mail a meeting of the New York Banks had been held to discuss the question of a suspension of specie payments. No decision had been arrived at, but the result appeared to be inevitable at an early date.

Finance has also been engaging the attention of the foremost European states. The *Senatus Consultum*, abrogating the right of the French Government to make extraordinary credits, has been adopted by the Senate; but M. Troplong's speech emphatically denied that the concession involved the principle of ministerial responsibility to the Chambers. The chief ground for hope that the enormous expenditure of France will be checked is the control which M. Fould has obtained over the estimates of the other Imperial Ministers.—The Austrian Reichsrath has been permitted to discuss the insolvent finances of the empire, but with a clear intimation that this mockery of a constitutional assembly will not be allowed any power over the ministerial budget.—In Italy, the Finance Minister has made so cheering a report of the income and expenditure as to induce the Chamber of Deputies to pass an immediate vote of general approval.

HOW NOT TO SETTLE THE DIFFERENCE.

THE past week has been mainly employed by journalism in this country, in discussing the question whether the affair of the Trent is one that will admit of being settled by arbitration. Of the view taken of this subject by the *Times*, the representative of the war party, it is difficult to take notice without giving expression to the loathing excited by the infernally malignant spirit with which its articles have been instilled during the last fortnight. The conviction that, for some reason or other, that paper is bent upon pushing the nation over the precipice as quickly as possible, and committing it, beyond all chance of retreat, to a war with the Federal Government of America, must by this time have forced itself upon the minds of its most partial readers. Whatever could inflame public passion on this side of the Atlantic, whatever could pour acid into the wounds of national pride on the other, has been thrust into its column with a glee that one cannot witness without a shiver of unspeakable disgust. The predetermination with which hostilities are regarded as inevitable, the pains taken to familiarise the public mind with the idea that we have passed the Rubicon, the haste with which America is designated "the enemy," before it can be known whether the Government at Washington will adopt the act of Captain Wilkes, and the daily assumption that we are already virtually at war with nearly twenty millions of our kin, sufficiently prove that there exists somewhere an interest and an influence having command over the *Times*, to which a peaceful solution of the present international embarrassment will be a bitter disappointment. We will not speculate as to what that interest and influence may be, but content ourselves with expressing our fervent hope that it has no secret connexion with a particular section of the Cabinet.

Is arbitration in the present quarrel admissible? The reply given by the war journals, and even by some that it would be unjust to class with them, is in the negative. This is no longer, say they, a dispute as to the meaning of inter-

national law. That has been decided—all Europe has affirmed the soundness of the position taken by our Crown lawyers. Now, without casting any doubt upon the judgment which has been informally pronounced in our favour by certain neutral Powers, we have to bear in mind that we have as yet heard nothing from the other party in the dispute—the belligerent party. We know not yet what will be the case of the defendant. It is all very well for us to pretend that our own rights are too clear to admit of the case being brought into court—but what has made it so clear? Hitherto, the pleadings have been one-sided only—for the decision of France in our favour, which has been magniloquently described as the decision of Europe, has been arrived at from the point of view likely to commend itself to a neutral Power, and without having given to the Federal Government the benefit of the maxim, "*Audi alteram partem*." True, we, as the offended, and other Powers, as neutrals exposed to the like offence, have, in the absence of the supposed delinquent, examined law, ransacked precedents, and accepted statements of fact, in what we suppose to be a spirit of impartiality—but will the American Government and people be likely to submit to the condemnation we have pronounced before they have been heard? Is it supposable that Mr. Lincoln will agree with us that the law of nations has been violated, and yet refuse the only reparation in his power. No doubt, if he declines according to the demands of the British Cabinet, he will ground his refusal upon his own view of public law. The dispute, therefore, will ostensibly hinge upon the interpretation that shall be given to the maritime law of nations—and for the settlement of it, although the good offices of a friendly Power may be but ill-adapted, an international court impartially constituted *pro hoc vice* would possess every requisite for peacefully determining the question without exposing the honour of either nation to the slightest affront.

Were the above reasoning less conclusive than we honestly take it to be, there yet remains a further argument in favour of arbitration which ought to have weight with a magnanimous people. When the right is so evidently with the strong, as England now supposes herself to be, and redress is sought at the hands of the weak, as America, with a civil war upon her hands, must be assumed to be, justice should be exacted with as much generosity as the nature of the case will admit of. Taking it for granted that Messrs. Slidell and Mason must be restored to the protection of the flag from which they were snatched, and that the Federal Government would not be unwilling to restore them if it can be done without compelling them to show the white feather, might we not lend them such assistance towards extricating themselves from their present difficulty, as, without abating an iota in the substance of our demand, would at least open a way for their compliance without subjecting them to the last extreme of humiliation? Might not a consciously crippled but morbidly susceptible people, although unwilling to allow their prisoners to be given back in obedience to the direct menace of a powerful nation having both its hands free, be yet ready enough to hand them over to a third party, to abide the decision of an international court of arbitration upon the legality of their seizure? Would our indulgence of our kinsmen to this extent be an exhibition, on our part, of a petty and cowardly, or of a high-minded and dignified spirit? Are we bound to challenge satisfaction in a mode the most galling to our opponent that our sense of injury can devise? Considering the relative strength of the two parties at the present moment, does it become even our reputation for courage, to close every loop-hole of honourable redress but that which necessitates a submission the most abject as the only alternative of a war the most untimely and frightful? We may have many past insults to avenge—or, what amounts to the same thing, we may confidently believe that we have—but surely, the way to right ourselves in the judgment of mankind and of posterity cannot be one that precludes all delicacy and forbearance in the exaction of the penalty.

It is clear that whilst we, on this side of the Atlantic, have been persistently aggravating our own feelings of indignation, the people of the Northern States, down to the last date of our advices from them, were singularly unaware of the intensity of the crisis which the act of Captain Wilkes has precipitated. They can hardly have allowed the matter to slip so quietly into silence and forgetfulness if they had intended to fling a defiant insult at the British people. Evidently they do not contemplate war as a probability, which they must have done if they had meditated an affront. We wait with feverish anxiety the arrival of information as to the effect before now produced by the delivery of the despatch to Lord Lyons. We still venture to hope that that missive is not couched in an irritating or besting form, and that it has not

been accompanied by instructions intended to slam to the door of diplomacy in the event of the slightest hesitancy to restore the prisoners. At the same time, we confess that our eager preparations for war indicate something beyond a prudent foresight; the scale on which they are being made and pushed forward gives to them the appearance of resulting from a foregone conclusion. If war there is to be, we should have derived some relief from the conviction, that Great Britain had done all that the national honour would permit to secure its prevention. But should England herself put arbitration out of the question as a possible and fitting mode of closing the dispute, we shall be haunted by the remorseful reflection that the resolution of his nation to face the horrors, the demoralisation, the infamy, and the expense of a war with the Federal States of America has been finally taken in full presence of the fact that there lay before it one possibility of arriving at a pacific issue, which, in the wantonness of our power, we deliberately chose to neglect.

WHAT WE HAVE BURIED, AND WHAT YET REMAINS TO US.

YESTERDAY we committed to the silence of the sepulchre the body of Prince Albert. The last act of duty and affection has been performed. The outward manifestations of sorrow which accompanied that act, striking as they were, failed in disclosing the full extent of the nation's grief. We question whether even yet we have thoroughly appreciated the greatness of the calamity which has overtaken us. Time only will make us acquainted with the various ways in which we are destined to miss the "good offices" of the Prince whom we have now "buried out of our sight." But the mournful ceremony which has for ever drawn the curtain between us and the Prince Consort may well suggest reflection on what we have irreparably lost, and what, by the goodness of Divine Providence, yet remains to us.

Perhaps, the most painful feature of our loss will be discerned in the certainty that all opportunity is now gone for repaying to Prince Albert the good which, for upwards of twenty years, he was unostentatiously, but very effectively, been labouring to render us. The Prince Consort, during his lifetime, received but a scant and somewhat grudging recognition of his virtues and service. The Queen's husband, albeit all that the nation could desire him to be, never elicited its hearty confidence. As a foreigner, as a German, as the nearest subject to the Throne, it was his lot through life to receive only a cold and half-reluctant respect from those who should have welcomed him with genial open-heartedness, and who both could and should have lightened for him the difficulties inseparable from his position. His quiet dignity, his unfailing kindness, his unflinching attention to the duties and responsibilities of his station, and the active exercise of his high personal abilities for the public good—the constancy and tenderness with which he devoted himself to the Queen's happiness, and the thoughtfulness and fidelity with which he superintended the education of the Royal children—the zeal and self-denial which marked his efforts in behalf of science, art, art-industry, education, charity and religion—and, finally, the modest reticence of his bearing while thus engaged in conferring priceless blessings upon social life in England—deserved a more grateful response than they ever received. We see it all now that he is gone. We feel that our reflections at this moment might have been less painful, had we, as a people, behaved to the Prince Consort with more justice and generosity. We lament now that he did not live long enough to witness the true appreciation of his virtues by his adopted country—and we cannot but mourn bitterly that now we have awakened to a sense of our obligations to him, the opportunity for expressing it to him has passed away for ever. Very few of our public men have been treated with similar coldness. Here only, where there was every personal quality calculated to win regard and popularity, the nation's homage was passionless and reserved.

We have buried the loving and the beloved husband of our Sovereign, the partner of her joys, sorrows and anxieties, her sagacious and large-hearted counsellor, the only friend and companion she could regard and treat as an equal—we have buried the watchful and conscientious father of the young princes and princesses, whose authority, instructions, and example exerted such invaluable influence over the Royal house—we have buried the intelligent and indefatigable patron and promoter of social improvement, industrial taste, and discriminative charity—and, we trust, we have buried with him all disposition to look with an unsympathising spirit upon his career of goodness.

Something remains to us worth having out of

this great affliction—much for which we have to be thankful. The good that the Prince Consort did did not with him. The gentle and kindly impulses he set and kept in motion will continue long after his departure from amongst us—will, perhaps, be accelerated by the suddenness of his decease, and will gather strength from the fragrance of his memory. When all England was in an agony of concern for the health of our gracious Queen, all England was delighted to witness how she drew life out of death, and made the loss of her husband the strongest argument to stimulate her in the discharge of every Royal duty. We fervently pray that the Heir apparent to the Throne, and all the Royal children, may catch and exemplify the sublime spirit of their mother. Albert, we would fain believe, though his body sleeps in St. George's Chapel, will yet live by the pure influence of his example and his memory in the heart of every inmate of the palace. More than even during his life may the thought of him minister comfort and support, now that he is dead, and his gentle will be accepted as a law from which there is no appeal, save where it may be necessary to overrule it by the higher will of God. The potency of greatness is most felt in life—the potency of goodness is oftentimes most felt after death. The modest, loving, conscientious, and pure spirit which animated the Prince Consort, and which diffused around him such a healthy moral atmosphere, is likely enough to be even more influential for good now that he is gone, and be more fully appreciated when associated with the sanctities of the tomb, than it was when mixed up with the unreal dreams of this earthly state. It will not be the first time by many that an angel of light has come forth from the sepulchre of buried worth, nor that the voice of the dead has prevailed over that of the living.

There remains to us, moreover, a duty to discharge to the memory of the Prince. Death snatched him from the prosecution of an enterprise in which he took the liveliest interest, for it was emphatically his own—an enterprise of peaceful tendency—an enterprise intended to develop and mature the triumphs, not of arms, but of industry, and to stimulate rivalry, not in the arts which scatter death, but in those especially which minister to the comfort, the ease, the beauty, and the innocent enjoyment of life. It would be an indelible blot upon the character and fame of the British people if they should allow themselves to be hounded on by unhallowed devices to a carnival of war, and should neglect the International Exhibition of 1862 for a sanguinary conflict with a kindred people. Certainly, the vengeful manifestations which have succeeded during the last fortnight in shaking from men's minds the thoughts and counsels of peace, have not done honour to the mortal remains of Albert, which until yesterday were not yet entombed. Let us pray that the mania for destruction will speedily pass away, and that, instead of a war between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, the centre of attraction to all nations, projected and all-but-inaugurated by the Prince Consort, will yet become the most conspicuous chapter in the history of 1862. May he "being dead, yet speak," and may the breath of his spirit upon our's be peace.

THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

NOTTINGHAM elections have been from time immemorial *sui generis*. At one time some celebrity in political life has fixed attention on the borough; at another, party contests have been carried to extreme lengths; but more often a coalition between extreme parties has frustrated all ordinary calculation. Thus we have seen Mr. Walter and Mr. Feargus O'Connor returned by a combination of Conservatives and Chartists. At the last general election the Liberals forgot their differences, and united in the support of Mr. Paget and Mr. Mellor, who were elected by a majority of more than 300 over Mr. Bromley, the Conservative candidate. The elevation of Mr. Mellor to the Bench creates a new vacancy, and a repetition of former coalitions is threatened, though probably with a different result.

On this occasion Sir Robert Clifton is the independent candidate. Without waiting for any invitation he issues an address, and would fain carry Nottingham by a *coup de main*. Though he has not himself resided in the borough time out of mind, he is the proprietor of Clifton Grove, and boasts that his family have been connected with Nottingham for many centuries. It is not every man who can hide his own deficiencies beneath the merits of a long line of ancestors. Sir Robert has come forward with the resolve to win, and dashes at the seat after the fashion of a hunter at a five-barred gate. Though utterly unknown before in public life, the hon. baronet comes forward as a Radical, and is

ready to swallow any number of pledges, and even to throw open his fisheries and courting pastures. Not having had the fortune ever before to hear of Sir Robert, we must borrow from the local journal that represents the advanced political opinion of the borough, a statement of his claims upon the constituency:—"He is," says the *Nottingham Review*, "so utterly devoid of all political qualifications as a legislator, there is such a complete absence of all personal necessity that he should enter the House of Commons at all; he has during this contest been committed to such questionable electioneering tactics; and it is so certain that if elected he would have no party influence or individual weight in Parliament, that it would be a farcical discredit to return him as our member. Without intending any personal disrespect, but only using the election licence which is forced upon us, and borrowing the phrase of his most intimate supporters, we trust for the reputation of this constituency, it will not send to the House of Commons 'Young Bob' as the successor of Mr. Mellor! The only qualifications Sir Robert Clifton possesses to represent Nottingham, are, that he is the owner of Clifton Grove, and that the absence of political knowledge enables him to give any pledge which is asked of him! That the Liberal party did not snap up such a candidate as this because he suddenly appeared among them, with an old electioneering agent from a distance, and put forward a broadly Liberal address, is no severe accusation."

The election of such an adventurer as is here described can be due only to one of two causes, division in the Liberal ranks, or a coalition of the Conservatives with the Cliftonites. It is remarkable that in proportion as the Liberals close their ranks, the Tories open their sympathies. The chief merit of Sir Robert Clifton in the eyes of the latter is that his return would keep open a seat for them at the next general election. "Let us help to return Sir Robert now," is their argument, "and we shall elect Mr. Bromley at the next dissolution."

Lord Lincoln, the eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, is the other aspirant for the vacant seat, and for a time his candidature threatened a serious division in the Liberal ranks. He was brought forward by the moderates, though it appears that in political reform he is prepared to go as far as Mr. Mellor, except on the Ballot question. A considerable number of Nonconformist electors were reasonably dissatisfied with his views on ecclesiastical questions, which did not come up to the standard of their late member. The noble lord was ready to support the abolition of Church-rates, provided no compromise acceptable to all parties should be introduced. This explanation was not considered satisfactory, on the ground forcibly stated by the objectors in their published "Protest," that "from past experience, we believe all attempts at compromise to be delusive; their only tendency is to embitter the discussion, and to delay the settlement of a question already too long deferred, and the justice and necessity of which are universally felt." Nor were the protesting Nonconformist electors prepared to admit that Church-rates "are the last remaining grievance of Dissenters." For the first time since the last general election, the "just and long-standing" claims of Dissenters have been prominently brought forward in an electoral contest, and they are so succinctly stated, that we hope the Dissenters of other constituencies will follow the example of their Nottingham brethren. They are as follows:—

- I. Full admission to all the advantages and honours of our public schools and universities.
- II. Equal participation in the management of public trusts.
- III. Abolition of the degrading oaths required upon admission to municipal offices.
- IV. Limitation of the power of refusing the right of burial in public burying-grounds.
- V. And generally, entire equality in the eye of the law for all religious denominations.

After a friendly conference between Sir Morton Peto, on Lord Lincoln's behalf, and the "protesters," the noble lord has substantially agreed to support this programme, and the Liberal party at Nottingham is once again united. Lord Lincoln has frankly explained his views in public meeting, and has been accepted as the candidate of the united Liberal electors.

The Nonconformist electors of Nottingham who have thus stood forward to demand a recognition of their just rights are deserving of cordial approbation. Indeed, they have gained only respect and praise for an act which the timid and time-serving would have been apt to censure as unreasonable and factious. Lord Lincoln himself gives them credit for their honourable independence, and Sir Morton Peto has publicly said, "I am proud—most proud—as a Nonconformist, that they issued that protest—that they showed the independence, the honesty, the fidelity to their principles, which they did in not

being satisfied without sufficient guarantees." The moral influence of the course thus pursued will survive the Nottingham election. It is difficult to say how much Nonconformists have lost in Parliamentary influence by the neglect to take advantage of such golden opportunities to proclaim and press their own equitable demands. The case of Nottingham shows that the Liberal interest may be strengthened rather than weakened by outspoken frankness and independence. We venture to predict that none will work more zealously for the return of Lord Lincoln than those of his supporters whose special claims he has frankly recognised.

We unfeignedly rejoice in this satisfactory state of Liberal disunion at Nottingham, and that Nonconformist electors can, without compromising their principles, give a cordial support to the son of the Duke of Newcastle. We believe, with Sir Morton Peto, that Dissenters have no more reliable friend in the House of Peers than that nobleman. We cannot forget that in 1860 his Grace threw the weight of his name and influence into the scale in support of Sir John Lubbock's bill; and that last year he, though a responsible member of the Cabinet, was the only peer who could be induced to take up on the Lords Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Bill. Though that measure was eventually thrown out, it was not from the want of Government influence exercised in its favour. As Colonial Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, as we believe, resisted all undue bias in favour of the exclusive pretensions of the Church of England abroad, and has conscientiously recognised the principle of religious equality. Nor is it to be forgotten that his Grace was chairman of the Education Commission which insisted that schools aided by public money should not be hedged round by religious tests, and that educational endowments should be applied to the education of the people without sectarian distinction. In these indications of broad sympathy with religious freedom, which go far beyond the cold and formal support of other members of the peerage, we have a strong guarantee that the son will emulate his sire, and that the Earl of Lincoln, if elected for Nottingham, as we doubt not will be the case, will faithfully fulfil all his promises.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE FUNERAL.

At Windsor yesterday (Monday), every shop was closed, and every blind down. Contrary to expectation, but few persons arrived from London. There was only a crowd near the Castle gate. Much disappointment was felt at the entire exclusion of the public from the line of procession. A special train arrived from London at 11.30 with many of the principal mourners. A special train from the South brought Prince Arthur, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, and Major Elphinstone.

A Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment his late Royal Highness was colonel, had mounted at the entrance to the State Apartments. A detachment of the 2nd Life Guards formed the mounted escort, while others, dismounted, assisted the Scots Fusilier Guards in keeping the line. The Life Guards were commanded by Colonel Mountjoy Martin and Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse.

At twelve o'clock the booming of a gun announced that the procession had started, and the troops reversed their arms. The carriages arrived in the order indicated by the programme, their sombre character contrasting with the scarlet uniforms of the military. The following was the order of

THE PROCESSION.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying Two Valets and Two Yeomen of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Four Physicians who were in attendance upon his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying an Equerry to his late Royal Highness, an Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and an Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying two Equerries and Two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, the Clerk Marshal, and the Master of the Household.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying four of the Supporters of the Pall of his late Royal Highness, viz. :—

Major-General Wyld, and Col. Francis Seymour, C.B., Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Dudley de Ros, and Major C. T. du Plat, Equerries to his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying four of the Supporters of the Pall of his late Royal Highness, viz. :—

Lord Waterpark ... Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.
Col. the Hon. Sir Alex- Clerk Marshal to his late
ander Nelson Hood ... Royal Highness.
Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Treasurer to his late Royal
B. Phipps, K.C.B. ... Highness.
Major-General the Hon. Private Secretary to his late
Sir Charles Grey ... Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Three Great Officers of her Majesty's Household, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

A Royal Carriage, drawn by Six Horses, the Servants in State Liveries, conveying the Crown of his late Royal Highness, borne by the Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his late Royal Highness; and the Baton, Sword, and Hat of his late Royal Highness, borne by Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by Six Horses, attended by an Escort of Life Guards.

Then followed in mourning carriages—

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

supported by

His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR,

and by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,

and attended by

Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia,

His Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant,

His Royal Highness the Count de Flandres,

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours,

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse,

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar,

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen,

Count Gleichen,

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Carriages containing the equerries to the Prince of Wales, the Governor to Prince Arthur, and the gentlemen in waiting on the above principal mourners, closed the procession, which reached the chapel at twelve o'clock.

THE CEREMONY.

The Dean and other attendant clergy met the mourners at the entrance, and a procession was formed in Wolsey's Chapel, which, on the arrival of the body at the South Porch, moved up the choir. As the procession moved up the nave, the opening sentences, "I am the resurrection and the life," were sung by the choir, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "We brought nothing into the world," the music by Dr. Croft.

Upon arriving within the choir, the baton and cushion, and the crown and cushion, were placed upon the coffin. His Royal Highness, the chief mourner, stood at the head of the corpse, with Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on either side. The other Royal personages stood behind his Royal Highness, the chief mourner, and their attendants near them.

The 39th Psalm was then chanted to the funeral chant of Beethoven. The Dean of Windsor then read the lessons, 1st Chronicles, 15th chap, which were followed by a favourite German chorale of the late Prince's :—

I shall not in the grave remain,
Since Thou death's bonds hast sever'd,
By hope with Thee to rise again,
From fear of death deliver'd.
I'll come to Thee, where'er Thou art,
Live with Thee, from Thee never part,
Therefore to die is rapture.

And so to Jesus Christ I'll go,
My longing arm extending:
So fall asleep in slumber deep,
Slumber that knows no ending,
Till Jesus Christ, God's only Son,
Opens the gates of bliss—leads on
To Heaven, to life eternal!

The Dean of Windsor next read "Man that is born of a woman," after which Martin Luther's Hymn, "Great God, what do I see and hear!" was sung.

The coffin was then, at five minutes to one o'clock, lowered into the vault, the Dean reading, "For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God," &c. The choir then sang, "I heard a voice from heaven," and after the reading of the prayer, "Almighty God, with whom," &c., another German chorale concluded the service.

Then Garter King-at-Arms, standing at the foot of the grave, declared the titles of "the High and Mighty Prince," whose body was then—with all estate and honour—consigned to the tomb; and the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played as the mourners and spectators left the chapel.

The service was very grand and impressive. Lord Palmerston and the Duke of Cambridge were not present. The Prince of Wales bore the ceremony with great fortitude, whilst Prince Arthur cried and sobbed bitterly. The Prince of Prussia was also much moved.

At five minutes to one the coffin was lowered into the vault amidst the deep and silent emotion of all present. Minute guns were fired during the whole of the ceremony, which concluded at ten minutes after one.

There are two vaults beneath St. George's Chapel, —the Gloucester and the Royal vault. The former was finally built up after the interment of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the last member of that branch of the House of Hanover. The royal vault is kept apart exclusively for the coffins of the immediate members of the reigning family. Three gates close the entrance to this final resting-place of departed royalty, the keys of which are kept by the Sovereign, the Chamberlain, and the Dean of the

Chapel Royal. Except for the burial of the Queen Dowager, who was laid by the side of her royal husband, this vault has not been opened since the death of William IV. According to custom, the body is interred in four coffins, the inner one or shell being of polished mahogany ceased outside with lead, then an outer, plain, but very massive coffin of mahogany; over all comes the State coffin or case, of crimson velvet and with massive silver gilt ornament. From the tomb-house the coffin will be removed to a mausoleum which it is the intention of her Majesty to erect in the garden at Frogmore.

MOURNING IN THE METROPOLIS.

Yesterday was observed throughout London as a day of mourning. At the West-end, the Strand, the City, and in most of the suburbs, the shops were closed and all business suspended, so far as it was possible. There was no town delivery of letters during the day; in the City all business was suspended, although the bankers, the Custom House, and many commercial firms connected with the shipping interest, were compelled to remain open; the Law Courts and offices were also closed during the entire day. Flags floated half-mast high over all the public buildings and offices, and the ships in the river showed their colours at half-mast also. The omnibus conductors and drivers, in accordance with the orders of the company, were provided with a symbol of mourning.

At twelve o'clock, the time at which the procession was to leave Windsor Castle, minute guns were fired from the Artillery in the Park and the Tower; similar demonstrations being observed at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, and the principal garrisons.

On no previous occasion of public mourning has it been so marked and general. Even in the East-end, in Petticoat-lane, the dealers seemed to be under the influence of the general feeling. The proportion of shops closed was quite as numerous as in any other part of the town. In this district, too, the seafaring population had congregated in little knots, moodily discussing the history and death of him who at a very recent period had laid the foundation-stone of the asylum for decayed seamen at Snarbrook.

FUNERAL SERMONS.

Sunday was a solemn day throughout the metropolis. The signs of mourning were universal; and in the morning, as the people were thronging the streets for church service, the appearance was most impressive from the sad and sombre colours that everywhere met the eye. The churches and chapels were all hung with black, and in every congregation allusion, more or less pointed, was made to the national affliction. In the places of worship where the Liturgy of the Church of England is used, the want of any form of prayer prescribed by authority was variously supplied. A collect prepared at the discretion of the minister was said in the pulpit at St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road, and probably in some other churches. A solemn pause was made after the first petition for the Queen in the Litany, the congregation having been previously invited to employ this interval in secret supplication for her Majesty. The effect of the death-like stillness thus enuded was most solemn and striking.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. — In the afternoon there was an overwhelming congregation at Westminster Abbey; every corner was filled, and scarcely standing room was to be found. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. Charles Maddock Arnold, M.A., minor canon, and the lessons read by the Rev. Samuel Flood Jones, M.A. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. R. C. Trench, Dean of Westminster, from the 3rd chapter of Ecclesiastes, verse 20: "All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again."

He remarked that in many things the lots of men were unequal, but in the chiefest thing that pertained to them all men stood upon an equality. Disease and death were the common lot of all. How suddenly, how almost without warning had our sky darkened over our heads! A month ago we might have had our passing disquietudes, which in our best estate we could never be without, but all appeared to be well with us. We looked out perhaps with too little sympathy on the nation around us; perhaps we saw the cup of pain and suffering as it passed from one to another, and thought that it was never destined for ourselves. We compared, perhaps with too much complacency, our lot with theirs, thinking that to-morrow would be as to-day, and still more abundant. But the huge black waters of the tempest had covered our horizon, and made us think of the past, so painfully contrasted with the sorrow and sadness which now filled our hearts. One new sorrow had overtaken us already, and another was perhaps behind, the tidings of which were on their way across the seas. That evil might be averted still; he would therefore not dwell upon it, but would only speak upon that which was to be sure. Our children or our children's children might take a full measure of England's loss, and might understand how severe a stroke of God's displeasure had fallen upon us, when He took from us one whose worth they would perhaps apprehend as it had never been apprehended before. They would see how arduous was the task and how serious were the difficulties which the late Prince had to overcome. How many contradictions had he to reconcile, how many conflicting claims to adjust. As a husband he was superior to his wife, and yet he was her subject. He was the foremost man of the country, and yet he avoided a life of indolent ease on the one hand, and of active political life on the other. How difficult must it have been for him not to look for that position which the English constitution denied him, and on the other hand not to sink into ease as the foremost pageant of the court. He avoided both, but it was not wisdom alone that enabled him to do this—only goodness could have enabled him to act as he did. It was one of the most honourable features in the late Prince's character that he recognised the dignity of God's ordinance of labour, and that with his many temptations to indulgence, he accepted the office of a worker. By industry and toil, reaching back into earliest years, by determi-

ing to "shun delights and love laborious days," he made rapid strides in science and art, and by genuine sympathy with his fellow men, he made his acquisitions profitable to all. By such means he adorned, beautified, and elevated the country of his adoption. But it was not for these deserts that England would wear him in her heart of hearts, and honour with tearful regrets the memory of him who had passed away. Dearer to England would his name be as the counsellor, friend, and supporter of our Queen. That he was a wise counsellor they might confidently affirm, seeing what her Majesty's reign had been. He had been, too, a faithful friend and a strong supporter, helping the Queen to bear that weight of empire which, when lightened the most, must press as a mighty burden upon the sovereign of England. For this England would pursue him with respectful memory, and, alas! with unavailing tears, to the grave. The dean adverted to the Royal household as a model of domestic purity. He asked them to consider what a fountain of bitterness a corrupt Court might be, and had been, and then to consider what a pure fountain of water Queen Victoria's Court had been, strengthening good, rebuking evil, honouring virtue, discountenancing vice. In that atmosphere the late Prince trained the princes who are hereafter to rule the country—they had been moulded by his care and formed by his example; they had been surrounded by tutors of his choice; and in nothing did he more distinguish himself than in the selection of those instructors. What could repay a debt like this! How could they sufficiently thank God that such things had been! How could they sufficiently lament that now they should be no more! Ten days ago one might have thought it impossible that the hearts of the people of England could be knit more closely to the Sovereign in the bonds of affection than they then were, but now, as often as her name occurred in the Liturgy, and the prayer occurred that God would be her defender and keeper, it was felt how much closer those bonds had been drawn, for there was no sacrament to bind upon men as the sacrament of suffering. He prayed that those who heard him would set apart some time to-morrow—an hour or half-an-hour—for special prayer for one whose throne of sovereignty and whose sceptre of dominion could not shield her from a single pang to which our poor humanity was heir. There was no grief like that of a wife for her husband. It was the crown of sorrows. Let them not forget to ask for the Queen that strength, that peace, that consolation which alone could give but He who was at this time born an infant of days into this world of sorrow and anguish.

ST. PAUL'S.—On Sunday morning an eloquent and impressive sermon on the death of the Prince Consort was preached in the cathedral church of St. Paul, by Dean Milman. The pulpit, reading desk, and other prominent parts of the church, were covered with wreaths. Dr. Milman took for his text the following words from the first chapter of Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Having referred at length to the solemnity of the event, and to the labours of the Prince Consort in promoting science, art, and manufactures, and in elevating the social and moral standard of the people, he called on the congregation to unite in prayer for him. They were told in the New Testament that the prayer of one righteous man prevailed. "Surely," he said in conclusion, "if this was the privilege of one, the prayer of a united nation, the prayer of loyal affection, the prayer of love may multiply as it were its force, and so bring down on our beloved Queen in this day of her distress and anguish of heart that abundance of blessing which God alone can bestow, which God bestows through the faith of the Gospel, through the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; peace, tranquillity of thought, resignation to the will of God, with trust in immortality, and perfect assurance that those who love on earth and live the life of life shall be joined together again in the presence of God, and in the peace which passeth all understanding."

MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.—This immense building, one of the largest religious edifices in London, was densely crowded at Sunday morning service. The reading-desk and galleries beneath were draped with black cloth, and the almost universal mourning costume of the congregation gave the whole interior of the church a solemnity of appearance which was eminently appropriate to the present melancholy crisis. At the conclusion of the service, the rev. preacher (Mr. Spurgeon) gave out as his text part of the 6th verse of the 3rd chapter of the Book of the Prophet Amos, "Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?" and proceeded to comment with impressive eloquence on the sad calamity which has just visited the Queen's household. In the course of his sermon Mr. Spurgeon said he believed that in our whole history of Royal personages there was not another case of a single death which had caused so much sorrow in the land. But, to their text. God had done the evil, but with what design? Having defined what he conceived to be the true doctrine of predestination, Mr. Spurgeon proceeded to say that the death would serve as a solemn monition to the kings and princes of the earth, and that czars and emperors who sat in the high Olympus of their own self-conceit, and fancied themselves demigods, would be taught that in a moment Jehovah might call them also before the judgment seat. In private life the solemn warning would be equally beneficial, as so striking a case of the uncertainty of human life could not but impress every one with the fact that we were all, like our cavalry at Balaklava, charging rapidly in the valley of death, and could see our comrades unhorsed on all sides of us as we rode on. The rev. gentleman concluded a most impressive discourse with a most impressive exhortation to his congregation to remember that they too might be taken away in a moment, and to repent to-day, as none of them could tell whether they should ever see the morrow.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The special afternoon service at St. James's-hall was conducted by the Rev. Joshua Harrison, of Camden-town. He took for his text Job, chap. 21, and the termination of the 15th verse:—

"Pray unto him." Having explained that sincere prayer was the test of loyalty to God, the preacher made a solemn reference to the death of the Prince Consort. The thorough loyalty of the people to the Queen was evidenced by the fact that from one end of the nation to the other the most fervent prayers had during the past week been sent up to Heaven in her behalf. It was most comforting in their grief to learn that the Prince had died expressing the hope of the Christian. He (the preacher) had heard on good authority that when the Prince's illness commenced one of the physicians had said to him, "Your Royal Highness will be better in a few days." The Prince replied, "I am sure this illness will be fatal, but I am not afraid." The physician then left him, but returned and said, "I most sincerely hope your Royal Highness will not fulfil your own prediction." The Prince replied, "I have no fear for the result. I am surrounded with rank and wealth, but if I trusted only to them I would be a miserable man. I have made my peace with Heaven." The sermon was impressively delivered, and a marked effect was produced on the numerous congregation.

SURREY CHAPEL, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—A very impressive and eloquent sermon on the death of the Prince Consort, was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, in Surrey Chapel, in the forenoon. It was founded on the second clause of the 21st verse of the 9th chapter of the book of Jeremiah—"Death is entered into our palaces." After some introductory observations, Mr. Hall said that the death of the Prince Consort had turned the country into one vast commonwealth of grief. Sometimes it happened that the occupants of palaces were neither respected in life nor mourned for in death, but assuredly this was not the case in England at the present crisis. The court of Queen Victoria was a model, and it might be said that the world had never seen its counterpart. For twenty-two years the Prince had been the Queen's most endeared and confidential counsellor. They had scarcely ever appeared apart; both had participated in the public pageants, and they had no separate interests. The familiar letters V. and A. had been so long before us, that we should feel the deepest pang when we saw that one was removed; and when the Prince's name was omitted from the prayers of the Church, worshippers would feel the profoundest sorrow. There was much about the arrangements of royalty which would be always strange to us; but we might be assured that in many trying circumstances of state, her Majesty availed herself of her husband's rare intelligence and sagacity. The Prince's life had been pure and lofty, and vice had shrunk confounded and abashed from his presence. Most zealously had he laboured in the interests of agriculture, art, commerce, education, and Christianity, and he had died trusting in the grace by which the poor publican had been saved. The spacious chapel was crowded.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH, CROWN-COURT.—At the Scotch Church, Crown-court, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, in preaching from Hebrew xi. 4, "He being dead yet speaketh," mentioned a circumstance which will be read with special interest:—

It was not very long ago that it was my duty to occupy the pulpit in Cranle Church, and in the Royal pew were her most gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, and the children of the Royal family. I never saw listeners more intensely attentive, and I know from letters in my possession that the truths uttered were deeply appreciated; and I cannot but believe God's promise,—"My word shall not return unto me void."

The following is a further extract from Dr. Cumming's sermon:—

I was grieved and distressed the other day to notice, in the report of a speech delivered by an eloquent prelate of the Church of England, that the death of the Prince must be looked upon as the consequence of our national sins—that our national sins had robbed our beloved Queen of her husband. I don't like that language at all. I think that it is neither for prelate nor presbyter to mount the judicial seat and fulminate judicial sentences. In what sense was it judicial? To his Royal Highness we may hope it was a transference from what even Windsor Castle is, a cold crypt in comparison with that sun-lit and glorious and beautiful creation where there is happiness without suspension, blessing without alloy, and progress without end. And to her Majesty was it judicial? In what sense was it so? We can feel deeply for her; but sorrow enriches the heart as the dew refreshes the soil. Her Majesty has lost one link that bound her to an earthly crown, and she has gained one link more to unite her to a crown of glory that fadeth not away. You have often heard me say, I don't believe in chance or accident. I believe every event has a mission, and for every event, however startling or painful, depend upon it there was a needs-be, or it would not have been. His Royal Highness had crowded into a few years more practical usefulness to his country than many have crowded into many years. He had finished his work; and each of us, you may depend upon it, is immortal till God Almighty has nothing more for us to do. Many of you are old enough to recollect the Princess Charlotte and her dead babe gathered together in the same tomb. That was thought at the time a shock, a disaster that no language could express and no time exhaust. But would any now, would any subject of Queen Victoria wish at this day it had been otherwise? If the Princess Charlotte and her infant had lived England would have been England, but it would not have been the England it now is. What we know we shall know hereafter. I have heard, and state it to you as true, that under the shadow of this great loss, in which a Palace is disenchanted of all its beauty and the Throne of all its lustre, the mind of our Queen is now what it ever has been,—strong, vigorous, perfectly possessed, and her broken heart as much interested in our country's good as when, with bounding heart, she stood by the altar and pledged her troth to Prince Albert.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE.—The morning service at this well-known Independent chapel was entirely of a

funereal character—the prayers, lessons, hymns, and sermon all bearing on the event that had caused the pulpit to be deeply draped in black and the entire congregation to be habited in mourning. Mr. Binney took for his text the 9th and 10th verses of the 8th of Amos:—"I will cause the sun to go down at noon," &c. In his usual eloquent but unstudied manner the preacher unfolded and applied the imagery of the prophetic passage,—dwelling especially on the apparent unnaturalness and cruelty of death at an age when life seems most desirable, secure, and useful,—but arguing that such events were really in the order of a most benevolent law; since every man would be haunted by the foreknowledge of death if there were not many deviations from the general rule and average. The subjects of such afflictions were, therefore, vicarious sufferers, and entitled to the sincere sympathy of all who witnessed their sorrow. There was nothing judicial or retributive in such deaths: neither for their own sin nor for the sins of others did good men die thus suddenly, but for the benefit of the race. There was much cause for gratitude as well as condolence. We had reason, as a people, to be grateful for the character exhibited by the Prince Consort, and for the influence he exerted. He had helped the Queen to recover the throne from the contempt which was coming upon it through the vices of some of its occupants. From despising their sovereigns the people were going on to despise royalty. The Queen and her husband had enabled the nation once more to respect the institution of monarchy. The Prince had, moreover, carved out for himself a path in which he attained individual usefulness and distinction. It was to be hoped that his loss would be a means at least of mitigating the present political situation. It was a voice admonishing us to put up with anything short of absolute dishonour rather than go to war with a kindred nation. The Americans had the faults of youth—impetuosity and vanity—but they had also the generosity of youth, and would sincerely condole with the Queen. We must not have war abroad in addition to this great grief at home. The service concluded with a funeral hymn, the music of which was composed by Prince Albert, and inserted, with his permission, in the Weigh-house book of tunes and chants.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ISLINGTON.—The Rev. Dr. Edmond, in the morning, took as his text Philippians i. 21,—"*For me to live is Christ and to die is gain.*"

HORNBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.—The Rev. Wm. Roberts, B.A., delivered an eloquent discourse at this well-known edifice. The rev. gentleman chose for his text, Job ii. 10:—"What shall we receive good at the hand of God? and not receive evil?" A collection made specially for the poor met with a liberal response.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.—Our Jewish fellow-citizens were not behind the members of other religious bodies in paying a mournful tribute of respect to the memory of the departed Prince. At the Synagogue meeting in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, a brief but singularly appropriate service was performed.

YORK STREET CHAPEL, WALWORTH.—On Saturday evening an impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. J. Turquand, who dwelt particularly on the inestimable worth of the moral character of the late Prince Consort, who had changed an earthly crown for one of immortality. The text was taken from 2 Samuel iii. 38:—"Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" It was announced that a special prayer-meeting would be held on Monday evening, and an address delivered by the pastor on the subject.

OLD GRAVEL-LANE CHAPEL.—The Rev. James W. Massie, D.D., LL.D., preached on Sunday evening, from Micah, 6th chapter and 8th and 9th verses, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee; but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? The Lord's voice crieth unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall be thy name; bear ye the rod and who hath appointed it."

DIORAMA CHAPEL, REGENT'S-PARK.—The sermon on Sunday morning at the above chapel was preached by the Rev. William Landels, its minister. The text was taken from 2nd Chronicles, chapter 35 verse 24, "And all Judah, and Jerusalem, mourned for Josiah."

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, HACKNEY.—The Rev. Brook Aspland, minister of the Unitarian congregation, Hackney, preached a sermon on Sunday morning to a large congregation. The basis of his discourse was the 24th of Matthew, and 42nd to 46th verses. Having dwelt upon the severity of the national bereavement, Mr. Aspland made touching reference to the prolonged domestic happiness which the Queen and the Prince had experienced. Respect for the departed he spoke words of profound reverence, and called to mind proofs of his sound sense and high principle, and of the unflinching discharge of the public duties he undertook.

SUSSEX.—The sermon at the Congregational Church in this place, by the Rev. Alexander Mac-kennal, contrasted in a very striking way the feeling with which the present season is commonly regarded, and those with which the recent death in the royal house has filled the land. "It is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting" (Eccles. vii. 2), was the lesson which the preacher sought to enforce—a lesson which he admitted was not easily learnt, though its value was felt by all who had experienced the blessings of sanctified sorrow. For the Queen he claimed a sympathy far deeper than that commonly accorded to royal sufferers, for she had endeared herself to the country as a woman, as

much as a queen, and had won the love of the great English people by her own forgetfulness of court-etiquette and of much that in past times had repressed the loyalty of the population. The deceased prince had left behind him a good name, which was a better memorial than marble monuments. Every year increased our esteem for him. National jealousy might for a season have worked to his disadvantage; and occasionally our dislike of everything German, whether in thought or manner, broke out in unworthy suspicion. He calmly lived it down. He chose for himself a sphere in which to work for England's good. The best test of his work was the universal sense of his being missed. The Queen would miss him as a wise counsellor; the royal children would miss his firm but tender fatherhood; men of culture in all departments of life would miss his fostering care; and Nonconformists, too, would perhaps miss him also; for it had not always been their lot to have one of so Catholic a heart and education so near the throne. His good name and influence were all that were left—might they long be affectionately remembered, and long deeply affect his son, our future king.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—While the illness of his Royal Highness had not yet terminated fatally, a special prayer for his restoration to health was prepared by Cardinal Wiseman, and read in all the chapels, and the day after the death of the Prince the event was commented upon in suitable and feeling terms by nearly the whole of the officiating priests. On Sunday, however, the sermons preached in the principal chapels were, as usual, devoted to reflections and exhortations suggested by the approaching Christmas season as one peculiarly adapted for self-examination and reconciliation to God, and in only a few of them was even a passing allusion made to the loss which the Royal family and the nation have sustained. But the sense which the entire Roman Catholic body, clergy as well as laity, entertain of that loss is, believed to accurately expressed by Cardinal Wiseman in a pastoral address which he has just issued. The Cardinal says:—"Among public occurrences I need not do more than refer to the one which at this moment most fills men's minds in the removal from his high place in the nation of the Prince Consort. So sudden and so unexpected has been this blow, that one as yet can hardly believe it real. No one, perhaps, had ever anticipated it, or taken it into any calculation of worldly chances; no one can yet estimate the effect it may have on great national interests. But, going no further than its first and present consequences, we must all feel deep sympathy with the Sovereign, whose house he was the cause of virtuous happiness, round whose throne he shed manly grace. Whether any opportunity will be afforded to Catholics to approach the Queen with an expression of their loyal condolence I know not; but should it be permitted to them, I trust the occasion will not be allowed to pass away without advantage being taken of it."

ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE.

Addresses to the Queen, expressing sympathy and condolence, continue to be addressed by the various provincial, municipal, and other public bodies.

A numerous attended and influential meeting of Germans was held at Crosby Hall on Saturday, to testify their feelings of regret at the death of his Royal Highness. The consular representatives of the various German States, the leading German merchants, and several deputations from the provinces, were present on this deeply interesting occasion. The resolutions eulogised the Prince in the various relations of his important career,—as the representative in this country of German civilisation; as a philanthropist who endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of mankind and to unite nations in the bonds of peace; and as a husband and father, who presided over a model household, and endeared himself to his family by his domestic virtues. The chief speaker was Professor Kinkel, who spoke with an intimate knowledge of the Prince Consort's life from the time that he was a student at Bonn. Not the least interesting portion of the proceedings was the resolution in which our German friends declare that they share the love and respect which the British people entertain for the memory of the Prince, and invoke the Divine blessing upon the great works on behalf of which he so zealously laboured.

The Court of Aldermen on Saturday passed a resolution of condolence with her Majesty, and the Marylebone Representative Council gave similar expression to its feelings. From all parts of the three kingdoms we are constantly receiving addresses and resolutions to the same effect.

At a special meeting of the committee of the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, held at the institution, Tottenham, on Wednesday, December 18th, 1861, the following resolution was passed:—

That the committee having learned, with the deepest feelings of regret, that the Prince Consort, the patron of this society, departed this life on Saturday night last, the 14th of this month, desires to express its heartfelt sorrow at this sad event; and while it feels that the society has lost a most valued friend and benefactor, it would bow with humble submission to the wise arrangements of an Almighty Providence which cannot err. It also desires to express the profoundest feelings of sympathy for her Most Gracious Majesty and the members of the Royal Family under the afflictive bereavement, and earnestly to commend them, by prayer and supplication, to the kind and watchful care of our heavenly Father, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

It may be mentioned, that the society has lost, by death, four of its patrons, who were members of the Royal Family, viz.,—Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS.

Contrary to what is generally stated, we (Pratt) can say that the Prince was unconscious for two hours previous to death,—as was to be expected at the close of an exhausting fever. We may add that her Majesty was so reluctant to leave the Palace where her dear Consort lies, that it was only in consequence of the most urgent representations on the part of the Court physicians that her Majesty at length consented to set out for Osborne.

(From the Medical Times.)

There were fluctuations from time to time, and even within an hour of his death the Prince expressed himself as strong enough to get out of bed; nevertheless, a terrible fit of congestion of the lungs ensued, in which he expired, shortly before eleven at night.

The Prince's constitution was one of those which was not calculated to bear the brunt of an enfeebling zymotic disease. Spite of an active athletic life and of careful diet he displayed an early tendency to increase of bulk which is rarely compatible with a healthy rigidity of fibre. He was easily depressed by a common cold or any other slight accidental illness, had a feeble circulation, and firmly believed that any severe illness would at any time be fatal to him. How and when he contracted his fatal illness is matter of conjecture purely. All maladies of this class have a "period of incubation." The fatal zymotic poison is imbibed, but it does not at once show its full effects. It broods for a certain number of days, like leaven, in the veins of the victim, before there ensues that shivering fit, of greater or less intensity, which is the starting point of the actual fever. Some poisons, like the small-pox, have fixed periods of incubation; others, as the scarlet fever, are uncertain, for there may be no interval whatever—the fever may begin immediately on the receipt of the poison. In the typhoid the period of incubation is probably about a week, and the source of the fatal poison must have been at some place which the Prince visited during the last week of November. Was it Cambridge? Was it South Kensington? It is vain to speculate. The causes of typhoid fever still abound even in places which ought to be the most exempt from them. Like poisons of their class, they evidently do not affect all alike, but only some persons who are predisposed, and no one who travels much can be sure that he may not meet with them.

So soon as unfavourable symptoms manifested themselves, Sir James Clark and Dr Jenner requested that the patient should have the benefit of additional advice, and that their own responsibility should be divided. This proposition was very unwillingly entertained at first by the personage most nearly interested, partly from her unbounded confidence in her advisers, and partly from the fear of still further depressing the vital powers of the Prince, and increasing his dependency by alarm at indications of increased danger. The repeated request of the physicians, however, was at length complied with; and two physicians were specially selected by the Royal family—Sir Henry Holland and Dr Watson; the former distinguished by his knowledge of the minutiae of therapeutics and the peculiarities of aristocratic life, the latter for having enjoyed some of the largest fields of experience, and for the reputation of possessing a most mature and sober judgment and unimpeachable conscientiousness. The confidence which the Royal family placed in their advisers is fully shared by the public and by the profession. They may be sure that the most refined and energetic resources of medicine and diet were employed to save and sustain the patient's vital powers. After the fatal event, the Queen, with a calmness and dignity which never desert her, expressed her warmest thanks to Sir James Clark, as one of her oldest and best friends; and more than one member of the Royal family testified to Dr. Jenner their gratitude for the attention he had lavished—unavailingly, alas!—on their departed relative. We have these details from a patient high in office, who received them from a member of the Royal family.

His late Royal Highness was scarcely confined to the castle fourteen days, and the last time he went out shooting in the preserves of Windsor Great Park the day was miserably wet and cold. His last public act was to accompany her Majesty on the inspection of the Eton College Rifles in the Home Park.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE PRINCE.

Relative to the religious character and influence of the late Prince Consort, the *Patriot* says:—

What was the religious character and influence of the Prince? It is only from stray occurrences that we can form any opinion as to the feelings of Royal personages upon such subjects. But we think that the glimpses afforded us now and then by the Prince entitle us to say that he was a sincerely religious man. His choice of the motto on the facade of the Royal Exchange—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof"—of which it must be said, that if the whole world of books had been ransacked, none more fitting could have been found—seems to us to bespeak a thoroughly devout and serious mind. In a little work on Windsor by the Rev. John Stoughton, which is just about to make its appearance, mention is made of a beautifully-executed statue from the studio of Baron Triqueti—a prominent and distinguished man, by-the-by, among the French Protestants—which stands at the top of the Queen's staircase in the private apartments of the castle. It represents the Boy-King Edward VI. marking with his sceptre a passage in the Bible which he holds in his left hand, and upon which he intently looks. A closer inspection discovers the following text upon the open page,—"Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign; and he reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem. And he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and walked in all the way of David his father, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left." This statue was executed by the desire of the late

Prince Consort, who intended it to convey to his son a constant and most significant suggestion of the Divine Rule by which the future Sovereign of England should fashion his heart and life. We know that the Queen held him up to her family as a model for their imitation in all things; and it cannot be doubted that his influence over the minds of his illustrious progeny was entirely for good. We are sure that he fostered the spirit of liberality in the Palace. During the first years of his residence in this country, being then a very young man, the influence of the present Bishop of Oxford, then Archdeacon Wilberforce, was very great, and we have no reason for assuming that that influence was other than beneficial; but naturally, as the Prince grew older, his opinions no longer took their hue from those about him, and his own strong sense, conjoined with the circumstances of his education, were so favourable to his taking an intelligent and comprehensive estimate of the religious parties into which English society is divided, that we believe he formed a very fair estimate of their respective merits, and he was certainly free from everything like bigotry in his attachment to any one of them. While the Royal children, therefore, have been imbued with all reverence and affection for the National Church, the example and teaching of their illustrious father, their constant attendance at a Presbyterian church during the annual visit to Scotland, the respect that has always been shown by the Queen and her Consort to Nonconformists and their literature, the choice of a lady who is a Dissenter as governess for one of the younger branches of the family, and the resolute refusal to permit religious opinion to disqualify for service in the Royal Household, will, we have no doubt, prove effectual propylactics to any unreasoning prejudice or narrow-mindedness upon their part.

The *Record* says:—"A letter from a nobleman who attended the Prince to the last, has the following sentence in it:—'The Prince continually repeated on his death bed that hymn, "Rock of Ages."'"

The *Advertiser* narrates an incident connected with the last sermon before the Court at Balmoral. The preacher was the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Edinburgh. He discovered, to his great discomfort, just as he entered the pulpit, that he had left at home the manuscript of the sermon. It happily occurred to him, that he had recently written a sermon from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God," which he has closely committed to memory. He accordingly preached the sermon with great fluency and power. Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort were much struck with the discourse, that they sent a message to the preacher, expressing the pleasure with which they had listened to it, and requesting to be favoured with a sight of the manuscript. The manuscript was of course at once forwarded to the Court, and immediately afterwards a second message was sent to the preacher by the Queen and the Prince, desiring that the sermon should be published. It has been so, and is in extensive circulation in Scotland. What an awful appropriateness that was in the text, "Prepare to meet thy God," so far as regards the late lamented Prince.

THE PRINCE'S COURTSHIP.

The *London Daily Telegraph*, in its memoir of the life of Prince Albert, contains the following account of the mutual attachment between the Queen and the Prince Consort, which resulted, so happily for the country, in their marriage:—

On the 10th of October, 1839, Prince Albert and his brother arrived in England upon their second visit—that visit which eventuated in such important result both to the Prince and to this country and people. There can be no doubt that on this occasion a mutual passion sprang up between our Queen and her German cousin, such as, to say the least, has but too rarely been the stepping-stone to matrimonial unions in Royal circles. The following contemporary narrative of this eventful crisis in the life of the Prince (which we take from an authentic source) will be read with interest at the present moment:—"The Prince in his turn played the part of a Royal lover, with all the grace peculiar to his house. He never willingly absented himself from the Queen's society and presence, and her every wish was anticipated with the alacrity of an unguessed attachment. At length her Majesty, having wholly made up her mind as to the issue of this visit, found herself in some measure embarrassed as to the fit and proper means of indicating her preference to the Prince. This was a perplexing task, but the Queen acquitted herself of it with equal delicacy and tact. At one of the Palace balls she took occasion to present her bouquets to the Prince at the conclusion of a dance, and the hint was taken upon the polite and gallant German. His close uniform, buttoned up to the throat, did not admit of his placing the Persian like gift where it would be most honoured, so he immediately drew his penknife, and cut a slit in his dress in the neighbourhood of his heart, where he gracefully deposited the happy omen. Again, to announce to the Privy Council her intended union was as easy duty in comparison to that of intimating her wishes to the principal party concerned; and here, too, it is said that our Sovereign Lady displayed unusual presence of mind and female ingenuity. The Prince was expressing the grateful sense which he entertained of his reception in England, and the delight which he had experienced during his stay from the kind attentions of Royalty, when the Queen very naturally and very pointedly put to him the question upon which their future fates depended:—"If indeed your Highness is so much pleased with this country, perhaps you would not object to remaining in it, and making it your home? No one can doubt the reply." We tell the story as it has been told to us; and it certainly wears every appearance of probability; for thus it is, according to the account which come down to us from the perfumed atmosphere of Courts and Royal circles, that reigning Queens are wooed, won, and wedded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The late Prince is said to have had a kind of pre-sentiment that he should never surmount any fever; and told Sir James Clarke only a few months ago, that he knew he should not reach the age of fifty.

The remains of the Prince were sealed down on Tuesday by the officers of the Board of Works, in

his friends shall and leaden coffin. On a silver plate in the latter is the following inscription:—

Deposuitum
Illustrissimi et Celestissimi Alberti,
Principis Consortis,
Ducis Saxoniæ,
de Saxe-Coburg et Gotha Principis,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perissidii Equitis,
Augustissimæ et Potentissimæ Victorie Regine
Conjugis percarissimi,
Obiit die decimo quarto Decembris, MDCCCLXI,
Anno ætatis sue XLIII.

It is stated that previously to the closing of the coffin a wreath of flowers, affectionately made by the Princess Alice, was placed over the corpse, and a miniature portrait of the Queen was placed there by her same hands.

It is, we (*Allegory*) believe, the express desire of her bereaved Majesty that everything shall be done which the Prince had projected, and, most of all, that the works at South Kensington shall not suffer interruption.

A few weeks ago, in a provincial town, very far from London, we (*Allegory*) heard of an orphan boy, at one of the schools of design, displayed a noticeable taste for drawing. By an accident the boy's case became known to the Prince Consort, who, after careful inquiries into the orphan's character and talents, charged himself with his education, and placed him, at a considerable expense, under an eminent artist for instruction.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NOTTINGHAM.

A large meeting of Lord Lincoln's supporters was held at the Exchange on Tuesday, the 17th. Sir Morton Peto appeared on his behalf. Although the noble lord was in the town he was not able to attend, so meeting, and Sir Morton Peto delivered an address in his behalf.

Sir Morton Peto, in explaining the reason why he appeared before the electors, said that after Mr. Hadfield's bill for the abolition of certain religious tests obnoxious to Nonconformists had passed the House of Commons, the Duke of Newcastle was the only peer whom he could find to introduce the measure into the House of Lords.

Mr. Hadfield wishing to have the measure he had carried through the House of Commons introduced into the Lords, he sought for some one to introduce it. He went first to Lord Shaftesbury, knowing his interest in such matters, and then he went to this peer and to that, but in vain, and then he came to me, and said, "Here I have been three weeks occupied and cannot find anyone." I said, "You have been to the wrong people, why not go to the Duke of Newcastle?" He will fairly, candidly examine the measure, and you will be satisfied with him." (Hear, hear.) Well, the duke not only introduced the measure into the Upper House, but he also sought the influence of the Government to bear upon it, and that successfully. (A voice: "It's the qualities of the son, not the father, we want to know.") If my friend will have a little patience he will find he has no reason to complain. Well, seeing the protest I have spoken of, I felt that there was some mistake about this matter, and I went direct to the Duke of Newcastle. (Hear, hear.) I said to him, "I am sure your grace won't misinterpret my calling upon you; you know my perfect independence in political matters; your grace, however, has afforded me and other Nonconformist friends great help and assistance whenever we have asked for aid, and in remembrance of that I now take liberty. Will Lord Lincoln think it impertinent of me if I call upon him, to put to him some questions with respect to his views and his candidature in Nottingham? for if not, and he answers me fairly and satisfactorily, I will do all I can to disperse the cloud which has arisen there, as far as the Nonconformists with whom I act are concerned." (Applause.) His grace at once replied, "Not only will he not think it in any way wrong, but he will, I am sure, be most glad of it, and will consider it an act of great friendship and interest on your part." (Hear, hear.)

Accordingly he called on Lord Lincoln on Monday morning, and asked him several questions, which it was fair to ask a gentleman, to enable him to say to his Nonconformist friends in Nottingham, that they might safely withdraw the protest they had issued, and leave each other free to act as their individual principles dictated. (Cheers and disapprobation.) He might say that Lord Lincoln's answers were perfectly satisfactory. He said to his Nonconformist friends in Nottingham, that night, that he respected them highly, and felt proud of their independence on this occasion in resolving to come to a clear understanding before giving their support to any candidate—that their jealousy with respect to Lord Lincoln had no foundation, and that they might fairly withdraw the protest they had entered against his return.

I repeat once more, I am not here to speak for Lord Lincoln, but I say to my Nonconformist friends, that on a two-hours' interview with his lordship yesterday (Monday) I went over the questions in which they were specially interested, and he answered every question as an English nobleman should—(applause)—he answered in every point candidly, straightforwardly, fully, without shrinking or evading, but in every instance saying plainly, yea or nay. (Renewed cheers.) Among other things I said to him, "What are your opinions upon a bill which I introduced last session, and intend to introduce again?" and he said, "What is that bill?" "I explain it." I will show you, in the history of that bill, why you should not always push your demands so far, to such an extremity, I mean, as to reduce your candidature from a representative to the position of a delegate. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Now, gentlemen, I happen to be the proprietor of a large estate in a part of the country, and the first thing I did, Dissenter though I am, was to build a church, at the cost of something like £5,000. (Applause.) Well, one of my own intimate friends, a child, and the first thing the rector did was to refuse the infant burial in the churchyard. (Cries

of "Shame, shame.") It was the first request that the child should be buried in the middle of the night. I went to the rector and I said, "Well, after seventeen years' friendship, this surely is not to be." He said it was not his fault; the curate, I believe, or the sexton, or some one else, had taken upon himself the right given by the law, to say a certain thing, and request the child to be so buried. The rector said he would do all he could, and he allowed the child to be buried, but without any service. (Shame.) Well, I said, that is not the way in which a large proportion of the citizens of this country should be treated, nor the condition in which they should be placed. (Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear.") I, therefore, introduced my bill into the House of Commons, and assimilated the measure to the working of the law in Ireland, which enables a person having an interest to make to intimate to the clergyman that he wishes his own minister to perform the service instead of the other clergyman—of course a service inside, not outside of the church. Well, the bill which I introduced met with some favour in the House of Commons, and, as it went on, I found I could, by modifying it, carry with me my Church friends as well as my Dissenting friends—(hear, hear)—and I tell you that I always strive carrying out what I can, and adhering to what I believe to be right, to square my views, if principle will permit me, with the wishes of the entire community. (Applause.) I found in this way that if, instead of the party naming his own minister, he waited until the other minister had refused to bury the body, then he should nominate whom he pleased, it would be more satisfactory. I consulted with my friends, and on the bill being brought forward, upon the division 155 went with me into the lobby. (Hear, hear.) I intend to bring forward that bill again next session. (The old voice: "But what about Lincoln?" Disorder.) I will tell you. When I had explained this measure to Lord Lincoln, he at once said, "I shall support it." (Applause.) I then asked his lordship about the Abolition of Oaths Bill, and all those other questions of that kind likely to come before the House, and I received a fair candid answer in each instance, such as will satisfy right-thinking men. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting was afterwards addressed by several electors, after which a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Morton Peto, who in reply said he wished to contradict a rumour that had gone forth, stating that the Duke of Newcastle and his son were at variance. The duke had told him that in his son's marriage and everything else that he had done he had made him the happiest of fathers, and he could not say too much to express his confidence, his regard, and his affection for him. (Loud cheers.)

On Thursday night there was a large and influential meeting of the Liberal party at the George Hotel. Mr. Alderman Cullen presided.

Lord LINCOLN, who was received with much enthusiasm, appeared with his right arm in a sling, and he had evidently suffered severely from his recent indisposition—severe rheumatism. He said he had asked the gentlemen electors and non-electors of the borough of Nottingham to meet him there that evening, not that he might make to them a long political speech, but to apologise to them, which he did most humbly, for his protracted absence from among them. After some general remarks on political questions, he said, that if he could do anything in the way of a personal canvass he was most anxious to do so, and whatever he could do he would do as well as he could. (Loud cheers.) He must, however, throw himself upon their generosity, and he did so with the fullest confidence (cheers), for he felt convinced that they would enable him to attain the object of his ambition (hear, hear), and all that he could say to them was that, if they did, they would find in him one who was desirous of promoting the interests of all, whatever their position in life might be, and who was prepared on all occasions to promote, as far as in him lay, the welfare and prosperity of their town.

The meeting having been addressed by Mr. Alderman Heymann, Mr. Ward, &c.,

The Rev. J. LEWITT said he was one of those who signed the protest, but he did not think that he had done Lord Lincoln any injustice. With reference to the gentlemen who had left the room, he took it upon himself to say that they were free to exercise their judgment and adopt what course they chose. He did not feel called upon to apologise, though he was now perfectly satisfied with Lord Lincoln's explanations, and there was no doubt remaining on his mind. Had the information he now possessed been known to him a week ago, he should never have taken the step he did, but he was perfectly justified in taking that step. He did not wish to occupy a prominent place in electioneering matters. There were people who thought it did not become gentlemen of his cloth to take any part whatever in an election, but he was of a different opinion. He begged, in conclusion, to say that he adhered to the opinions he expressed on Monday night, that he thought the objections he had raised had been removed, and that he had derived additional satisfaction from the address he had heard that night. (Great applause.)

A vote approving his lordship as a proper candidate was carried.

Sir ROBERT CLIFTON addressed the electors of Sneinton, one of the suburbs of the town, on Thursday night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A number of the Tory party have opened a committee-room in his favour, and Sir Robert will receive many votes from members of that body.

On Friday evening the Earl of LINCOLN addressed a very large meeting of his supporters, at the Exchange Rooms. Mr. Alderman Cullen was in the chair, and there were present the Mayor and the leading Liberals of the town.

The noble Earl spoke principally on two topics, Church-rates and the suffrage.

With regard to Church-rates, he regretted that a misunderstanding arose in the first instance out of the vagueness of his address, as some people called it—a misunderstanding that was increased, he had no doubt, by a misprint in the papers of the town respecting a speech which he (the noble lord) delivered at Newark, in which he stated that he would vote against the abolition of Church-rates. Two years ago he did say he would vote against the abolition of Church-rates, not that he advocated the present system, but he said he wished, he hoped, and expected then to see a compromise which would satisfy all parties, which would relieve Dissenters and Nonconformists from objections to which, he thus publicly stated, he felt they very conscientiously and very justly objected. (Hear.) But then he stated that he did not wish to see such a measure carried before he saw the necessities of the Church amply provided for; but he now said that Church-rates were merely a source of grievance and annoyance to both parties. (Hear.) Neither party desired them (cheers), and for this reason he was prepared to vote for Sir J. Trevelyan's Bill for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. (Great cheering.) And now he would say a few words with regard to the protest which had been put forward. He did not deny for one moment that it caused him a great deal of pain, but at the same time, when he reflected upon it, he saw it only expressed the conscientious motives of that great body, for which he honoured and respected them (cheers); but at the same time he did hope, if they found they had made a mistake—that they had interpreted his meaning, as he thought they had done, in the narrow sense, and not in the broad and full sense in which he wished to express it—that they would now confess they had been wrong in their views with regard to himself, and that they would after this explanation, which he made with all sincerity, come forward to give him their votes. (Loud cheers.) He must not pass over those bills mentioned in the protest without saying one or two words. He confessed that he thought the grievances for which those bills were proposed as a remedy were a scandal to the Church of England. (Cheers.) He did not mean by this that he pledged himself to support Mr. Dilwyn's Bill as it was amended last session, because he thought there were a great many objections to it. What might be brought forward next session he could not say, but this much he would say, that the whole object of that bill he should give his cordial adherence to. (Applause.) Though he did not wish to see the Church deprived of what was her own (A Voice, "Not so!"), he did not wish the Church to lay claim to what was not her own. (Cheers.) And now, with regard to Mr. Hadfield's bill, he must say that, whatever were the opinions of the Legislature, in 1826, at the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, whether they thought it necessary for the security of the Church that such an oath should be exacted, he did not think so in the present day, and he looked upon the exacting merely as a grievance to which every Dissenter and Nonconformist was justly entitled to object, and he would therefore support any bill that had for its object the abrogation of the oath. (Cheers.) With regard to the third bill mentioned in the protest, he thought Sir Morton Peto told them the other night that there was no such bill before the House of Commons, and he (Lord Lincoln) thought if there was one thing would show them how right he was in not blindly pledging himself to those things, it was the fact that Sir Morton Peto told him, with regard to his own bill, that if it were to re-enter the House of Commons in the shape in which it was produced last session he should vote against it himself. The principle of the bill which Sir M. Peto had the pleasure of communicating to him when he met him in town he cordially agreed to. (Hear.) And he would willingly see put down such scandals as that was—he would go further, not call it a scandal, it was a disgrace, a most ungenerous disgrace—that was put upon Sir M. Peto, after he had built the church to which he had referred the other evening, and if he wanted no other reason, that would be quite sufficient to make him pledge himself to strenuously support such a bill, to advocate such measures as Sir M. Peto referred to the other night. (Applause.)

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Birkin (the mayor), Mr. Hawkes, &c.; and after three cheers had been given for the Earl of Lincoln, and three groans for Sir Robert Clifton, the meeting separated.

Sir Robert Clifton also addressed his supporters the same evening.

It is stated that a great reaction has taken place in Lord Lincoln's favour, and that many of the Conservatives will support him. Ward meetings are being held nightly by the friends of the Earl of Lincoln, but his lordship is not permitted by his medical attendant to be present at any of the meetings. Yesterday, however, he was to address the electors on the Educational Minute. His lordship's refusal to support the Ballot will, it is expected, lose him some votes.

The nomination will take place on Thursday, the 26th inst. At the last general election the number of votes polled was 4,055: of these, Mr. Bromley the Conservative member, received 1,836; Mr. Paget, 2,456; and Mr. Mellor, 2,181. Sir R. Clifton boasts of having upwards of 2,000 pledges. He has been initiated into the Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of Odd Fellows, and all the "brethren" have promised to support him.

A letter has been received from Sir Morton Peto, in reference to an attack made upon him by Mr. Acland, the agent for Sir Robert Clifton. Mr. Acland, at a meeting of Sir Robert's supporters, said:—

The Duke of Newcastle was Secretary of War when Sir Morton Peto made the Balaklava railway, having volunteered to it for the Government and the country, but he transported an immense amount of rails and tramcars for the purpose, and charged Government an immense amount of money for them, though they were old stores. He was paid that money out of the public

purse, through the agency of the Duke of Newcastle; and he now comes to cry quits with the Duke by selling you, or inducing you to sell yourselves.

Sir M. Peto, in his reply, says:—

It is grossly and gratuitously false that the payments made to us on these accounts were made, as this speaker alleges, "through the agency of the Duke of Newcastle." The Duke of Newcastle had nothing to do with the payments, directly or indirectly. He never certified them; he was never applied to or interfered respecting them. The payments were made in the ordinary manner, through the different departments of the Treasury, after that searching scrutiny which the Government always give to such accounts. We undertook to execute the Balaklava railway as a "national" work. Agreeing to execute it without profit, we performed our contract to the letter. We never profited by it to the extent of a single shilling.

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.—Harry Foley Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury-park, was duly returned on Friday a Knight of the Shire for East Worcestershire, in room of the late Mr. Foley. There was no opposition. Mr. Vernon announced himself to be a moderate Liberal, in favour of a 10*l.* county franchise, and of a reduction of the borough franchise, but adverse to the total abolition of Church-rates. Sir Thomas Phillips had issued an address, but was prevented by illness from engaging in a contest.

REPRESENTATION OF SHREWSBURY.—Mr. R. A. Slaney retires at the close of the present Parliament, and Mr. Brasse, jun., late a candidate for Birkenhead, will offer himself in his place.

Law and Police.

PROSECUTION OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

In the Court of Arches, on Thursday, the case of the "Bishop of Salisbury v. Dr. Rowland Williams," Vicar of Broad Chalke, in the county of Wilts, and author of the article in the "Essays and Reviews," entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," came on before Dr. Lushington.

Dr. R. Phillimore, Q.C., Dr. Swabey, and Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., appeared for the promoter of the suit. Dr. Williams was represented by Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen.

The "articles" filed against Dr. Williams are twenty-two in number. The first declares that all ecclesiastical persons who have been admitted into orders ought to adhere to and maintain with constancy and sincerity the doctrines and teachings of the Church, and that for impugning those doctrines they ought to be punished according to the gravity of the offence and the exigency of the law. Articles 2 to 6 declare that Dr. Rowland Williams is a person in holy orders, Vicar of Broad Chalke, and his share in the volume called "Essays and Reviews." Article 7 states that in the said article are contained the following passages:—"As in Egypt our author siffs the historical date of the Bible, so in his 'Gott in der Geschichte' he expounds its directly religious element. Lamenting, like Pascal, the wretchedness of our feverish being, when estranged from its eternal stay, he traces, as a countryman of Hegel, the Divine thought bringing order out of confusion. Unlike the despairing school, who forbid us trust in God or in conscience, unless we kill our souls with literalism, he finds salvation for men and States only in becoming acquainted with the Author of our life, by whose reason the world stands fast, whose stamp we bear in our forethought, and whose voice our conscience echoes. In the Bible, as an expression of devout reason, and therefore to be read with reason in freedom, he finds records of the spiritual giants whose experience generated the religious atmosphere we breathe." Lengthened extracts are given from the volume in reference to prophecy, particularly to one, in which discredit is thrown upon several books of the Old Testament. These opinions, it is alleged, are antagonistic to the 6th, 7th, and 20th of the Thirty-nine Articles—that portion of the Nicene Creed which declares in substance that the Holy Ghost spake by the prophets, and that portion of Scripture (Hebrews i.) appointed to be read as the Epistle for Christmas-day. Other articles charge the defendant with maintaining that the prophet Jonah was not a real historical person, and that the book named after him was not really written by him, and has not any authority binding upon the Church; that the Revelation, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Epistle of St. Peter, are not parts of Holy Scripture binding on the Church; that justification by faith means only the peace of mind or sense of Divine approval which comes of a trust in a righteous God; and that justification is a verdict of forgiveness upon our repentance, and of acceptance upon the offering of our hearts, contrary to the 11th Article of religion. Article 17 alleges that the manifest design of the whole essay is to inculcate a disbelief in the Divine inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, to reduce them to the level of a mere human composition, such as the writings of Luther and Milton; to deny that the Old Testament contains prophecies or predictions of our Saviour and other persons and other events; to deny that the prophets preaching under the special inspiration of the Holy Spirit foretold human events; to deny altogether, or greatly discredit, the truth and genuineness of certain parts of the New Testament, and the truth and reality of the miracles recorded as facts in the Old or New Testament; to deny, or interpret by a meaning at variance with that of the Church, the doctrines of original sin, of infant baptism, of justification by faith, atonement, and propitiation by the death of our Saviour, and of the incarnation of our Saviour.

Dr. Phillimore prayed the admission of the articles.

Dr. Deane opposed. He contended that the Church of England allowed great latitude in the construction of its articles and formularies, and that freedom of thought was the basis of Protestantism; that Baron Bunsen was a Christian in the strictest sense, having been instrumental in the erection of the Bishopric of Jerusalem, which was in direct connection of the Church of England; that the free handling of Scripture was not dangerous if done in a becoming spirit, particularly as Scripture was liable to suffer by conventional language, the most dangerous language that could be used upon any subject, and that a traditional mode of treatment of religion, against which the 6th article was especially directed, was most dangerous. He greatly regretted this prosecution, and considered that if so much agitation had not taken place in reference to the book, it would never have received the attention which had been given to it. He complained of the manner in which the extracts from the essay had been made, the promoters mixing various passages up together as it suited their convenience, and that they had failed to state whether the passages on which they relied were an expression of the opinion or the meaning of the writer of the book reviewed, or of the reviewer. This distinction they had entirely ignored, and the Dean of Arches was sitting that day not so much as an ecclesiastical judge as a critic in a matter of literature. If the promoters were right in their views, there must necessarily be an end to literary criticism in the Church of England. At one time it was believed that the sun stood still in the valley of Ascalon, and that the world was created in six days; but science had put an end to such theories, and were they to be silent on the light which advancing time threw upon those subjects? The learned counsel then proceeded to take each passage in the essay as cited, connecting it with its context in the book, assigning the passages cited to their own writers, whether Baron Bunsen or Dr. Williams, endeavouring to ascertain the true meaning of the passages cited, and to show by authorities that that true meaning was one which a clergyman of the Church of England might lawfully hold.

On Friday Dr. Deane concluded his argument. On Saturday Mr. Fitzjames Stephen followed in defence of Dr. Rowland Williams. He contended that in the Church of England the inspiration, criticism, and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures had been deliberately left an open question. He expressed his determination not to avail himself of any technicality, but to uphold the right of Dr. Williams to advocate the opinions which he had published. The learned counsel had only completed a portion of his argument when the court adjourned till the 7th of January.

THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF MR. WINDHAM.—Mr. Warren, Q.C., one of the Masters in Lunacy, was engaged throughout last week in conducting an inquiry into the state of mind of Mr. W. F. Windham, the alleged lunatic, who was so prominently brought before the public in the recent case of "Windham v. Giubilei." The commission had been granted on the petition of General Windham, uncle of the alleged lunatic, and others of his relatives, including the Marquis of Bristol and Lord Alfred Hervey, his maternal uncles; his mother, Lady Sophia Giubilei, was represented by Mr. Charles Russell; Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Karlake, Q.C., appeared for the alleged lunatic himself; and Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., for Mrs. Windham, his wife. A large number of witnesses were examined—the total number of summonses issued being, it is said, 250—as to his mental capacity, habits, and appearance. As far as the inquiry has yet proceeded, however, no positive proof of unsoundness of mind appears to have been produced. His tutors, and all who have been acquainted with him, agree in their accounts of his boorish and offensive manners, his filthy habits at meals, his propensity to indulge in screaming and howling without any apparent cause, and his numerous eccentricities. The inquiry will be proceeded with every day until concluded.

THE BANK OF DEPOSIT.—The case of the Bank of Deposit came before the Master of the Rolls on Wednesday, when Lord Keane, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, had to submit to the catechetical scrutiny of Mr. Selwyn, whose searching questions elicited facts showing how disgracefully the affairs of the bank had been conducted. Money had been lent to parties who were utterly unworthy of credit, and without the knowledge of the chairman. With one company (Livorno) the arrangement was that the company should take shares in the bank and the bank take shares in the company, the company being favoured with a loan for this privilege of mutuality. His lordship owned that he executed any deeds that were presented to him for execution, without inquiring into their nature or object, relying upon the officers of the company that he was doing what was right. He intimated that the Marquis of Abercorn and Lord Templemore had become trustees upon similar conditions. On Thursday Lord Keane's examination was completed, and Lord George Paget was examined at great length with reference to his knowledge of the company's affairs. Major Adair being in feeble health was examined in private. On Friday Mr. Wells, who was a director from 1853 to 1856, the Rev. William Bean, who became director in November, 1857, and Dr. Henry Clark, who was appointed one in 1859, were examined with reference to their knowledge of the company's transactions. The Master of the Rolls, at the conclusion of the proceedings, wished to know

what object was to be gained by carrying these examinations further. Mr. Selwyn made the following significant reply:—"What we want to do is to avoid the necessity of going over these inquiries again when we come to charge the directors with a mis-application of the funds." He said he thought that another sitting would suffice to complete the examination, but his Honour was unable to fix a day.

Literature.

The Works of Thomas Goodwin, D.D. With Memoir by Rev. R. HALLEY, D.D. Vols. II. and III. (Library of Standard Divines: Puritan Period.) Edinburgh: J. Nichol.

THESE volumes contain the Exposition of the 2nd Chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians; Expositions of Various Portions of the same Epistle; Patience, and its Perfect Work, under Sudden and Sore Trials; an Exposition of the Revelation; A Child of Light walking in Darkness; The Return of Prayers; The Trial of a Christian's Growth; and The Vanity of Thoughts. Several of these last-named pieces will be familiar to readers who do not know the works of Goodwin as a whole; and are still to be reckoned amongst the most wise and tender-spirited works in experimental religion that any age has produced.

We are at present interested especially by the Memoir prefixed to the second volume, by Dr. Halley. It opens with a very brief but comprehensive sketch of the ecclesiastical features of Goodwin's times; and gives account of the antecedents and surroundings of the young scholar who, at twelve years of age, went up to Puritan Cambridge, and entered Christ's College—Milton's college—eleven years before Milton himself was admitted; so as to make the character and after influence of the scholarly Divine more intelligible than it otherwise would be. The history of his early religious experience has been narrated so fully by himself, that Goodwin's biographer has little to do more than to interpret its peculiar tinge; and this Dr. Halley has done with insight and judgment, in a passage worthy to be remembered by theologians of differing schools. He says:—

"The religious opinions of good men are frequently incited by their experience of the work of the Spirit upon their hearts. If they have felt that Spirit coming over them in answer to their prayers, and co-operating with their own efforts,—if they have been brought to renounce sin and to accept Christ by a process so gradual that every movement of the Spirit seems to act simultaneously with their own endeavours, they are naturally inclined to look favourably upon Arminian views of Christian doctrine. So it was with John Wesley, with Fletcher of Madeley, and with many other evangelical Arminians. But if, on the contrary, they have been stricken unexpectedly with a sense of guilt they know not how, and have been brought to feel the power of God working upon them without being conscious of having previously sought His grace, so that they have been impelled to renounce their sins, and made, as by a miracle, to rejoice in Christ, they frequently regard the work of the Spirit as subduing their wills, not strengthening them, mastering their souls, not co-operating with them. In this manner, the experience of Augustine, of Martin Luther, and of many others, has appeared in the decided character of their theology. Good men, on both sides, interpret Scripture by the teaching of their own hearts, quite as frequently as by the application of logical reasoning or critical learning. The experience of Goodwin, as he himself relates it, may illustrate both parts of this statement. It had two sides, one favourable to Arminianism, the other to Calvinism; the former belonging to his early strivings, the latter to his decided conversion. His earlier religious feelings, closely associated with his own desires and endeavours to become a true Christian, and excited on occasions of special devotion, as when he was preparing for the sacrament, led him to regard favourably the Arminian doctrine, which was then exciting a great deal of controversy in the University. His son often heard him say, that in reading the Acts of the Synod of Dort, and taking a review of the first workings of grace in himself, he found them consonant with the Arminian opinions; but comparing his own experience (that is, what he regarded his conversion) with the doctrines of the orthodox divines, he found the one perfectly to agree with the other. It was this inward sense of things, out of which a man will not suffer himself to be disputed, that established him in the truths of the Gospel! Whether it be right or wrong to submit religious doctrines to this subjective test, few truly religious men can refrain from doing so. To this origin we may trace his decided, but not extravagant or bigoted Calvinism."

Dr. Halley's large knowledge of the Puritan and Nonconformist period of our national history, and of the personal histories of all the more distinguished men of those earnest times, has enabled him to tell the story of Goodwin's life in a very interesting manner, condensing into his narrative information that surrounds the reader with groups of people who, usually thought of but as historic shades, are here seen as living men. Goodwin is identified by his "night-cap," with that Puritan head of a college described by Addison in the *Spectator* (No. 494); but is justly defended by Dr. Halley from the exaggerations of the essayist, to whom "the idea of a moral, well-conducted young man being asked to give an account of the time and manner in which 'he had received Divine grace,' was amusingly unreal." Notwithstanding traditions

to the contrary, it is maintained, on good evidence, that the Independents of the Commonwealth were not gloomy or austere; and that Goodwin himself was an "active, pleasant, genial, and even occasionally facetious, man."

Looking at the years of Goodwin's Presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford, one cannot but be greatly impressed with the grand group of men surrounding him as members of the Congregational Church he formed in that city:—Theophilus Gale, dear to quaint learning; Stephen Charnock; Moses Lowman, of Apocalyptic authority; besides the President of St. John's; the Master of Jesus; and others distinguished for learning and devotedness. One member of his own college, to the surprise of all, did not join Goodwin's church: that man was John Howe. He gave as a reason, that too much stress was laid on certain peculiarities of church order, of the importance of which he was not convinced; a position worthy of the liberal and truthful soul of Howe. The explanation, however, brought about conduct equally worthy of the deeply religious and zealous Goodwin, who, having heard Howe's statement, "immediately embraced him and readily agreed to admit him upon liberal and catholic grounds to the privileges of their society." This is surely, as Dr. Halley alleges, "one of many proofs that Goodwin was not that narrow and bigoted sectary which he has been often represented": and we could hardly have better authority than the biographer's for the declaration that "he was less sectarian in practice than most early Independents." It is further indicated, by definite facts, that Goodwin, beyond any man of that bitter age of controversy in which he lived, succeeded in conciliating his opponents and preserving the attachment and veneration of his friends. As to his writings, Dr. Halley well says:—"His place is somewhere between the Puritans before the Protectorate and the Non-conformists after the Restoration; he breathes the spirit and speaks the language of Perkins, Sibbs, and John Rogers, but his thoughts are kindred to those of Owen and Charnock." On comparing him with Owen, as "the two patriarchs and Atlases of Independency," as they have been called, the preference seems to be given by Dr. Halley, on the whole, to Goodwin: though we can hardly allow that he is less "diffuse and obscure" than Owen. Rather, we think them well-matched in these respects; yet with a difference—Owen diffuse in substance, Goodwin in words (and indeed he pours out oceans of words, when he keeps as close as possible to his single thought); Owen obscure through a minute exhaustiveness, the fruits of which the mind can never collect in one view; but Goodwin obscure through the presence of a more spiritual, or even more mystical, order of thought, which with difficulty spoke the language of the theology of his time.

It is not the "Library of Standard Divines" alone that is indebted to Dr. Halley, for his excellently-studied and pleasingly-written memoir of Goodwin. Much more does the biographical history of Independency owe much to such admirable labour. Of the series itself, we have only to add that Mr. Nichol maintains his claim on public confidence and support.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Footsteps of Reformers in Foreign Lands. (Religious Tract Society.) There are many books on the Reformation prepared for the young that are altogether destitute of the real scenery, the living persons, and the dramatic action of the story they profess to tell: and so the young have sometimes learnt to dread a book that professedly draws its materials from the struggle of Catholic and Protestant in the 16th century. Yet there is no portion of the history of the world in any age, fuller of the most exciting personal stories and the most imposing public events. We are glad that this little volume attempts to reproduce in a picturesque and vivid manner some of the scenes and incidents of the great story of the continental reformation. We do not say that it perfectly realises our conception of what such a book should be: but we can confidently recommend it for truthfulness of impression, distinctness and brightness of picture, and happy condensation of a large variety of facts. No book of the size contains more, or more vitally interesting narratives, of Prague, and John Huss; of Zurich, and Zwingli; of Antwerp, and Tyndall; Geneva, and Calvin; Spire, and the Protest; of John Brenta, the Swabian Reformer; of Wittenberg, and Luther; Augsburg, and Melancthon; of the Vandois, and their Valleys. It has a landscape illustration of each place named, very prettily printed in colours, with more truth and taste than is usual in chromatic prints. We cordially commend the book, as fitted for a beautiful little present.—*Live Toys*: by EMMA DAVENPORT. (Griffith and Farran.) This is a book of true anecdotes of various animals that were in the possession of a little boy and girl,—the author being the latter, we presume. They are not scattered anecdotes; but woven into capital little stories—about Moppy, the White Rabbit; Neddy and the Rifle Donkey; Polly Parrot; Pricker, the Hedgehog; Tawney, the Terrier; Puffer, the Pigeon;

Bluebeard, the Shetland Pony; and dogs, cats, birds, and bats besides, all of whom are highly presentable persons, and worthy to be known by all good children. Feelings of kindness, and habits of caring for dumb creatures, will surely be fostered by so right-minded and pleasant a book: and Mr. Harrison Weir's famous illustrations are nearly as delightful as the lady's lively and well-written stories.—*The Interviews of Great Men*: by the Author of "Heroines of our Time." (Darton and Co.) Interviews apparently accidental and unimportant not only exert a strange and undying influence on the personal lives of us all, as we move on through the world; but, occurring to great men, have often mightily controlled, or even shaped-out anew, the destinies of peoples and the currents of the future. Though we cannot reproduce those interviews as they passed to eye and ear, the facts under which they occurred, and the records of their incidents where existing, may be usefully brought together for the instruction of the young; and may perhaps teach them to attach true importance to them. Single incidents often give special direction to the thoughts and actions of men, and contribute to raise them above that compliant and servile obedience to circumstances which so often suppresses the inspirations the young receive from the momentary presence of great, noble, and venerable personages. This book, however, though containing many interesting passages of history, does not fulfil the hope its title raised in our minds. Sometimes the interviews it records are of no conceivable significance, as that of Milton with the Duke of York; and sometimes the interviews are no less than the associations and intimacies of years, as of Lords Grey and Brougham; and at other times the interviews are not strictly speaking such, or not between "great men," as in the case of Penn's intercourse with the Indians. Indeed, the book consists of special pieces of history or biography, detailed at length, having an interview as a merely occasional peg on which the narration is suspended. Such a book will be read by many young people to the increase of their knowledge: but we are sorry we cannot commend it for realising its first promise.—*Guy Rivers; or, A Boy's Struggles in the Great World.* By ALFRED ELWES, Author of "Ralph Seabrooke," &c. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. Elwes's notion in this book is, that the detailed narrative of the early life of some man risen to prosperity, from a beginning full of trials and difficulties, must make a more interesting and instructive book for boys than any ever placed before them. His own story is founded, he tells us, on "a meagre outline of his own early career, related by a successful London merchant, at his own table, some time ago." But the merchant's story must have been extended and garnished largely; and the details are frequently so improbable, and the whole character of the book, in those small things which give verisimilitude or otherwise, is so unlike reality, that we are unable to accept it as a book that can teach anything of life to the young. And further, there are many things that are likely enough to have entered into the career of many a Guy Rivers, that by no means require to be pictured for the edification of boys; but are likely to excite the spirit and tendencies that produce the "mistakes" held up professedly as warnings. Mr. Elwes has done some things well: but not well in this story.

The Post-Office London Directory for 1862. Kelly and Co., Old Bow Court, Strand.

This gigantic publication grows in bulk with the increase of the metropolis, and continues to be a monument of laborious industry. Though last year's Directory was as near as possible to perfection, several improvements have been introduced into the edition for 1862 that will increase its value to the mercantile classes. In the postal and conveyance departments the Directory has been completely remodelled. The former contains much new, varied, and useful information supplied by gentlemen connected with the Post-office, while the latter now gives the names of all the principal inns in every place of importance in the country. The accuracy of all the entries which remain from previous years, numberless as they are, have been tested by special inquiry in every case, and no pains have been spared to make the Directory of 1862 increasingly acceptable to every man of business.

Gleanings.

The marriage of the Princess Alice will, it is believed, be postponed for another year.

It is rumoured that Her Majesty's Theatre will positively open next season under the direction of M. Bagier, of Madrid.

Penny Readings are very successful in Norwich as well as at Ipswich, and are attended by large audiences.

Mr. Laird, the member for the new borough of Birkenhead, has offered 3,000*l.* towards the erection of an hospital in that town.

An expurgated edition of Scott's novels has been published in France, for the benefit of Roman Catholics.

A photographic facsimile of Gray's manuscript of his "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" has just been published.

The indefatigable writer, and untiring subscription-hunter, M. de Lamartine, is now engaged with the last volume of a complete edition of his works. It is to be entitled, "My Political Life."

The Charing-cross Railway-station at Hungerford-

market will be completed by the summer of 1862. The Charing-cross bridge is also in a very forward state, a few piles more only having to be sunk in the bed of the river for the support of the rails.

A New Hampshire man told a story about a flock of rooks nine miles long, so thick that you could not see the sun through it. "Don't believe it," was the reply. "Wal," said the narrator, "you're a stranger, and I don't want to quarrel with you. So to please you, I'll take a quarter of a mile off the thinnest end!"

A RETORT.—"Ah! Miss Russell," cried Frederick, Prince of Wales, in his sister's room on the 30th of January, seeing the young lady employed in adjusting some part of his sister's dress; "why are you not at church to try to avert the judgments of heaven from falling upon the nation for the sake of your ancestor Oliver?" "Is it not," she answered, "sufficient humiliation for a descendant of the great Oliver to be pinning up the tail of your Royal Highness's sister?"—*Celebrated Friendships*, by Mrs. Thompson.

TURNER AND THE BOATMEN.—There are two old boatmen still living at Sunbury who well remember rowing out Turner on his sketching excursions. It is still their unspeakable wonder how "a man like that," who always took a bottle of gin out with him for inspiration, and never gave them any, could have been a great genius. Turner has many admirers, but these obstinate Sunbury boatmen are not of the chosen band.—*Thornbury's Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*

A MUNIFICENT KING.—Many years ago resided at Heston a Mr. Nesbitt, a person of substance, in his younger days a companion of George, Prince of Wales. He once possessed Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," and in the following way. He was dining with the Prince of Wales. "Nesbitt," said the Prince, "that picture shall be yours." At first he thought he was joking, but finding he was decidedly serious, Nesbitt, who was an old bean of the first water, made all suitable acknowledgments for his Royal Highness's generosity, and next morning the "Blue Boy" arrived, followed in due time by a bill for 300*l.*, which he had the satisfaction of paying. I heard him many years ago tell the story at my father's table.—*The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*

Poetry.

DECEMBER 23, 1861.

Peace! while the nation keeps
Shrouded in gloom:
Peace! while Britannia weeps
O'er Albert's tomb.
Let now no strife arise
While with beclouded eyes,
All men in sad surprise
Weep at his tomb.

Let not the sable year
Stained be with blood:
Far rather sheath the spear
In his grave's sod.
Nor let His life be vain
Who bade his peace to reign,
Snapping death's iron chain,
Then rose to God.

Bid not the flag unfurl
Proudly to wave,—
'Mid the fierce battle's whirl,—
Over his grave.
Ours now no boastful cry,
Flags now be half-mast high,
While we look up, and sigh
Over his grave.

Ever the hand of death
Points now on high;
Though from its icy breath
Clouds veil the sky.
Nor shall the nation's grief,
Lack in the end relief,
If it inspire belief
Strong as its cry.

M. T.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Monday Evening.

The funds are again in a buoyant condition. On Friday, owing to greater confidence on the maintenance of peace, there was a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Consols. On Saturday a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was established. The purchases were of a very influential character, and for account of houses likely to be best informed with regard to the real position of the American question. The market finally closed with strength at the best point.

To-day the City has presented an exceedingly dull and gloomy aspect; many of the principal places of business resort, viz., the Stock Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the Baltic, &c., are shut, and the transactions in other departments which have been opened as usual have been comparatively unimportant. Most of the large wholesale houses have been closed, and the endeavours of the mercantile public to make the day as close a holiday as possible have proved successful.

There is a well-sustained demand for discount accommodation, but the available supplies of money being superabundant, the mercantile community experience no difficulty in obtaining all the assistance they require.

Specie is arriving from America.

In the manufacturing districts during the last week increased depression has been apparent, as usual towards the termination of the year, purchasers restricting their operations until the commencement of spring. In a few of the cloth halls, however, some demand has been experienced for black fabrics on account of the general mourning.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BROUGHAM.—Dec. 17, at Vane Cottage, Isleworth, Mrs. Joseph Brougham of a son.

AULT.—Dec. 18, at Lyme Regis, the wife of the Rev. H. Ault, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILSTONE-HARGRAVE.—Dec. 1, at St. Peter's Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Andrews, Mr. Robert Milstone, to Rose Ann, only daughter of Mr. William Hargrave, of Leeds.

HARWOOD-HAYNES.—Dec. 2, at the Independent chapel, Chepstow, by the Rev. Thomas Rees, Mr. W. H. Harwood to Miss Sarah Haynes, both of Chepstow.

MAYMAN-TOWNEND.—Dec. 14, at George-street Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. R. Bowman, Mr. George Mayman, blanket maker, to Miss Bessy Townend, of Heckmondwike.

JACKSON-ANDERSON.—Dec. 16, at Silver-street Chapel, Whitby, Captain Joseph Jackson, to Mrs. T. Anderson, both of the West Cliff, Whitby.

CHEVALIER-GILLARD.—Dec. 17, at Eccleston Chapel, by the Rev. Spencer Fearall, George Felix Chevalier, Esq., to Bessie Pearce, daughter of the late Richard Gillard, Esq., surgeon, Salcombe, Devon.

GIBBON-ROBERTS.—Dec. 18, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, and afterwards at the M-cuing-house, Baillie-street, Rochdale, Alexander, second son of Edward Gibbon, Esq., of Coleraine, linen merchant, to Milnor, eldest daughter of William Roberts, Esq., solicitor, Rochdale.

ROBINS-WAYS.—Dec. 22, at the Independent chapel, Chepstow, by the Rev. T. Rees, George Robins, Tidenham, to Sarah Mary Ways, of Chepstow.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—Dec. 10, at Florence, of acute bronchitis, after a few days' illness, Dr. Southwood Smith.

CHANCELLOR.—Dec. 16, at the residence of her brother, Manston-grove, near Ramsgate, Louisa, the dearly-loved wife of Stephen Sackett Chancellor, jun., of Margate, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn her irreparable loss.

WATKIN.—Dec. 16, at Rose Hill, Northern, near Manchester, Mr. Abalom Watkin, a magistrate of the city and county. Mr. Watkin (says the *Manchester Examiner*), was amongst the now fast fading list of men connected with our city who fought the battle of reform when the cause was unpopular and its advocacy dangerous, and he was a bright example of the class who, at the beginning of this century, set a pattern to their fellows by combining literary pursuits with the ordinary labours of their lives.

HARCOURT.—Dec. 19, at Strawberry-hill, G. G. Harcourt, Esq., of Nuneham-Courtney, M.P. for Oxfordshire, aged seventy-seven.

FROST.—Recently, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Shrimpton, of Oakhill, Bath, Jane Moore Frost, widow of the Rev. Richard Frost, of Hungerford, Berks, aged seventy years.

THE RATIONAL MODE OF TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION.—The published works and practical investigations of the most eminent European medical authorities, and the daily experience of all enlightened and unprejudiced medical practitioners who have described Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in all stages of Consumption, conclusively establish the fact that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects on the phthisical invalid. Dr. Stevely King, the distinguished Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes: "I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle." Allen G. Chatway, Esq., the eminent Surgeon of Leominster, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, in the treatment of consumption, I have no hesitation in stating its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Dr. Hitchman, the well-known author of "On Consumption and its Successful Treatment," states: "Having extensively prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil for a long series of years, in cases of consumption, I deem it but an act of justice to record my emphatic testimony in favour of its superior merits as a preventive of emaciation, and generally as an excellent restorative in debility and diseases of the chest."—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 18.

INCOME DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£29,426,900
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	8,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	14,776,390
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£29,426,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,533,000
Reserve ..	8,133,688
Public Deposits ..	6,794,738
Other Deposits ..	13,132,314
Seven Day and other Bills ..	601,028
	£28,905,848
	£28,905,848

Dec. 19, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

William Chilcott, New-street, Kennington-road, commission agent.
Spencer Kingsford, Milk-street, Cheapside, manufacturer of fancy trimmings.
Sydney Herbert Davies, late of Aldershot, a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of Her Majesty's 14th Regiment.
Georgiana Wright, Great Warley, Essex, schoolmistress.
Edwin Umber, late of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, herbalist.
John Evenden, St. Mary Cray, Kent, carrier.
Samuel Granger, Murray-street, Holton, baker.
Harman Matthew Milton, late of Union-street, Kennington-road, livery stable keeper.
Woolf Hyams, Portsea and Southsea, Hampshire, auctioneer.
John Howard, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, builder.
George Russell, late of Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, lodging house keeper.
Charles Turner, late of Fenge, publican.
Thomas Colstrop, late of Malda vale.
John Figg, Farnham, Surrey, bootmaker.
Joseph Ablett Pettitt, jun., lately of Bideston, Suffolk, builder.
Thomas Johnson, Northampton, builder.
Edmund Hooper, Harge-street, Bethnal-green-road, baker.
James Metcalfe Dobson, Abbey-gardens, St. John's-wood, attorney.

John Beasant, late of New-street, Portland-town, Marylebone, greengrocer.

John Sheard Coleman, St. Ann's-gardens, Kentish-town.
William Price Peake, late of Wray-terrace, Old Bethnal-green-road, general commission agent.

James William Lunn Aldridge and William Osman, Pome-roy-street, Old Kent-road, brewers.

Hannah Russell, York place, Battersea-fields, laundress.

Richard Nicholson, Sydenham.

Richard Noughton, New Compton-street, Soho, cowkeeper.

Julius Albert Loewenthal and Robert Taylor, Little Tower-street, general merchants.

Robert Rothwell Lucas, Brighton, professor of literature.

Thomas Rankin Scott, late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

William Mansfield, late of Norfolk-terrace, Grange-road, Dalston.

Joseph Margetta, Lower Tottenham, carpenter.

John Stockbridge, Alfred-mews, Kilburn-lane, Kilburn, cabdriver.

John Eady, Daventry, innkeeper.

Winifred Dinah Blackman, late of Queen-street, Edgeware-road, milliner.

Frederick Colwell Maguire, late of Stafford-place, Wyndham-road, Camberwell.

Joseph Marks, St. Mark-street, Goodman's-fields, dealer in jewellery.

John Carr, jun., Tadley, Kent, licensed victualler.

John Maxwell, Bedford.

Henry Pribam, Nicholas-lane, merchant.

William Hyde Speen, Berkshire, corn dealer.

George Britcher and Elizabeth Looking, Hatfield-place, Westminster-road, greengrocers.

Robert Beck, late of Great Castle-street, Oxford-market.

John Wood, South Bridge-place, Croydon, surveyor.

William Giamvilli Boyes, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, dry cooper.

George Flak, Great Yarmouth, fish merchant.

William Henry Lucken Fennell, Brighton, chemist.

John Denny, Beall-place, Hornsey-road, general shopkeeper.

John William Jewell, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, clerk to a builder.

Alban Hibbard, Tisbury, Wiltshire, innkeeper.

Francis Bint, Meriden, Warwickshire, miller.

William Pell, Slawston, Leicestershire, farmer.

John James Hickling, Nottingham, lace finisher.

Edwin Aust and Eli Timon, Corham, Wiltshire, masons.

Samuel Shipp, Bilton, Gloucestershire, mason.

Richard Powning, St. Day, Cornwall, grocer.

Robert Nuroomba, Wrexham, bootmaker.

John Willis Gilbert, late of St. Day, Cornwall.

John Crabbe, late of Staple Fitzpaine, Somersetshire, farmer.

Richard Hugo, late of Camborne, Cornwall.

James Newall, late of Crews, near Nantwich, Cheshire, licensed victualler.

David Leon Bonsuman, St. Helen's, Lancashire, ironmonger.

John Bailey, Spennymoor, Durham, grocer.

John Hudson, Bishopwearmouth, coal merchant.

William Greaves, Birmingham, gun implement maker.

James Rogers, Bristol, accountant.

Frederick Berne, Liverpool, butcher.

George Bonskill, Liverpool, joiner.

Samuel Smith, late of Dudley.

John Sower, Deepfield, Staffordshire, blank tray maker.

Maria Brooks, Manchester, late coffee house keeper.

Joseph Carver, Coventry, watchmaker.

Peter Makin, Deane, Lancashire, farmer.

Thomas Dodd, Ectinghall-New Village, Staffordshire, chartermaster.

Joseph Dickinson, Bilton, Staffordshire, farmer.

John Peaton Bowen, Tettenhall, Staffordshire, grocer.

George Tomlinson, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.

Harvey Baxter, Wolverhampton, dyer.

Ann Ford, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.

George Tarback, Wolverhampton, journeyman cabinet lock-maker.

Thomas Henry Wheeler, Wolverhampton, grocer's assistant.

William Evans Gladestry, Radnorshire, carpenter.

James Hote, Broadwoodridge, Devonshire, labourer.

Samuel Stepany, Brighton, carrier.

Samuel Moore, Middleton, labourer.

George Moore, Withernwick, Holderness, East Riding of Yorkshire, tailor.

Robert Denman, Cannock, Staffordshire, beer house keeper.

Edward Dixon, Herham, Northumberland, gunsmith.

Charles Kyte, Portwood, Hampshire, saddler.

George Barker, Swansea, retailer of beer.

Edward Lloyd, Bedwelly, collier.

Alfred Hancock, Halifax, Yorkshire, policeman.

Henry Bradshaw Clark, Oxford, labourer.

John Naylor, Warmfield, near Wakefield, innkeeper.

Charles Scrimshire, Welford, Northamptonshire, bootmaker.

Joseph Wells, Worcester, fishmonger.

Charles Bradshaw, Ledbrooke, near Southam, Warwickshire, innkeeper.

John Ingram Lockhart, Upton-cum-Chalvey, Buckinghamshire, practising homoeopathy.

Daniel Folkes, jun., Great Yarmouth, bordwainer.

Rees Morgan, Talgarth, Brecknockshire, farmer's assistant.

Elizabeth Newby, late of Llyswey, Brecknockshire, beer house keeper.

John Hargreave Slade, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, painter.

Thomas Warhurst, Hadfield, grocer.

Peter Brewis, Gateshead.

William Goddington, Westromwich, dealer in breezes.

John Powell, Hales Owen, Worcestershire, grocer.

Henry Howell, Westromwich, retailer of beer.

William Wall, Brading, Isle of Wight, licensed victualler.

Joseph Simpson, Groton, Suffolk, cattle dealer.

Benjamin Buckle, late of Cheltenham.

Henry Surjeant, Messing, Essex, plumber.

William Hazzard Rigby, Stratford-upon-Avon, railway clerk.

GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE.—A Clearance Sale Catalogue of New and Popular Books, the published prices of which vary from 1s. to 45s. 14s., now reduced in price, commencing at 4d. up to 36s. 6d. All new and warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Surprising Remedies for Bad Legs and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable Medicines in every part of the civilised world is a most convincing proof of their efficacy in the cure of diseases; for it is only by their marvellous success as curatives that they could ever have obtained their popularity. Old sores, and all diseases of the skin, are quickly cured by these medicines. Thousands of persons suffering from dreadful maladies have been cured by their use, after every other means had failed. There is no case, however obstinate, or of how long standing, that should be regarded as hopeless, if the patient is willing to give a fair trial to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23.

In addition to the heavy arrivals of foreign wheat, flour, and oats noted in the return, a good many vessels are reporting to-day. Wednesday being Christmas-day, our market will be closed for business till Friday next. The wheat trade was extremely slow and limited to-day, but prices were about a Monday. Barley, beans, and peas each met a dull sale, and at rather worse prices. The oat trade also ruled dull, most of the

dealers bidding off to see the extent of the supply. The highest done was at about Monday's rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	59 5/8	Dantz
Ditto White	60 48	Konigsberg
Linc., Norfolk, and	Pomeranian, Red
Yorkshire Red	59 64	Mackinburg
Rye	Dukermark, Red
Barley, new, malting	32 36	Rostock
Chevalier	Silesian, Red
Grinding	32 81	Danish and Holstein
Distilling	33 36	Petersburg
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,	Olema
and Suffolk	50 67	Riga and Archangel
Kingston, Ware, and	Rhine & Belgium
town made	50 67	Egyptian
Brown	50 56	American (U.S.)
Beans, masagan	54 37	Barley, grinding
_ticks	33 37	Distilling
Harrow	36 41	Beans—
Pigeon	42 45	Friesland
Peas, White	40 45	Holland
Grey	36 38	Egyptian
Maple	40 44	Peas, feeding
Boilers	40 45	Fine boilers
Oats, English, feed	30 25	Oats—
Scotch do	23 27	Dutch
Irish do, white	19 22	Jabls
Do, black	19 22	Danish
Flour, town made, per	Danish, Yellow feed
Sack of 250 lbs	Swedish
Households	48 55	Petersburg
Country	40 44	Flour, parbar. of 100 lbs.
Households, new	45 47	New York
Norfolk and Suffolk	Spanish, per sack
ex-ship, new	40 43	Indian Corn, White
Gloucester, per cwt. of	Yellow
112 lbs. English	Carrawayseed, per cwt.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23.

To-day's market was but poorly supplied with foreign stock, which moved off slowly, at previous quotations. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, were to a limited extent; but the general condition of the stock was good. On the whole, the beef trade met a steady inquiry, at last Monday's quotations. The best Scotch, &c., sold at 3s per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and other parts of England the arrivals amounted to 800 Scotch, short-horns and mixed breeds; from Scotland 105 Scotch and crosses; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. The supply of sheep was very limited. The mutton trade ruled steady, at quotations with last week, full quotations. Very superior Down sold at 3s 6d per 8 lbs. We have to report an extremely small supply of calves, consequently, the value of real was nominal. Prime small porkers changed hands freely, and prices were well supported. For large hogs there was very little business doing.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse wooled	4 5 to 5 2
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Prime Southdown	5 4 5 6
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Large coarse calves	4 9 5 0
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	5 1 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 6	Large hogs	3 10 4 4
Second quality	3 8 4 4	Neatm. porkers	4 6 4 10

Suckling calves, —a to —a. Quarter-old store pigs, 31s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 23.

The supplies of each kind of meat to this market have been somewhat extensive, and a considerable proportion has come to hand in prime condition. The trade, generally, has ruled steady, at full prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inferior beef	3 8 to 3 8	Small pork	4 10 to 5 4
Middling ditto	3 8 4 0	Inf. mutton	3 6 3 8
Prime large do	4 2 4 4	Middling ditto	4 2 4 4
Do. small do	4 4 4 6	Prime ditto	4 6 4 8
Large pork	4 0 4 8	Veal	4 6 5 0

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 21.—Owing to the favourable weather we have lately experienced, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up, and that of Christmas evergreens there is abundance, but trade is comparatively dull. Peas, comprise Glou. Moreau, Chaumontel, Winter Neils, and Brown Butte. Among apples are some good examples of American New Town Pippin, Golden Pippin, and Foara's Pippin. Grapes and wine apples are abundant. Excellent oranges may be bought for 1s a dozen. Of vegetables there is still a fair supply. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices about the same as last week. Cucumbers are not so plentiful, but are still sufficient for the demand. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orobida, Pomegranate, Chrysanthemum, Chinese Primulas, Camellias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,075 firkins butter, and 2,084 barrels bacon; and from foreign ports 15,046 casks butter, and 390 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was more business transacted last week, the finest mild descriptions being most in demand, and brought an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. The best foreign met a good sale, and Dutch further advanced 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled firm, a fair quantity changed hands at an advance of fully 4s per cwt. Holders now require a further advance.

POTATOES.—BOSCHON AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 23.—Fair average supplies of potatoes continue on sale at these markets, in but middling condition. For good and fine samples, the show of which is by no means extensive, the demand rules steady, and prices are well supported; but other kinds are a dull inquiry, at about previous quotations. Scotch Regents 110s to 140s, Scotch Rocks 100s to 120s, York Regents 110s to 140s, York Flukes 120s to 140s, Kent and Essex, 100s to 150s, Lincolnshire 95s to 130s, Foreign 80s to 110s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 23.—As usual at this period of the year, our market is very inactive and the demand of a retail character. Prices remain tolerably firm; but to make sale of any quantity, lower rates must be accepted. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kent, 170s, 195s, 231s; West of Kent, 140s, 165s, 185s; Sussex, 185s, 190s, 195s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 177 bales from New York, 119 from Boulogne, 222 from Rotterdam, 61 from Calais, 1,076 from Hambro', 249 from Antwerp, 80 from Ostend, and 69 from Dunkirk.

OIL, Monday, Dec. 23.—Lard oil is dull at 3s 6d to 3s 9d per cwt on the spot. Rape moves off heavily at 45s 4d to 46s for foreign refined, and at 42s 6d to 43s for brown. All other oils except sperm are in slow request at about previous rates. In turpentine very little is doing. American spirits are 68s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Dec. 21.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean Russian is worth 80s. per ton. Jute is in less request, and prices are maintained. Coir goods are a steady sale, and firm in value.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 23.—During the past week there has been a moderate business doing in most kinds of home-grown wool, especially for dress qualities, and prices have given way 1d to 1d per lb. Short wools, however, have maintained their previous value; but

supply of wool on offer is extensive.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 23.—There is now more disposition for business in agricultural seeds of all descriptions, and but for the advanced rates required by foreign red clover sellers, some amount of business could be done. English red comes forward rather more freely, and is steady in value. White clover remains inactive. Fine qualities of trefoil are inquired for, but middling qualities are difficult of sale.

COALS, Monday, Dec. 23.—A general sale at last Wednesday's rates. Stewart's 17s 6d, Hutton's 17s 9d, Haswell's 17s 6d, Hartlepool 17s 3d, Repton Grange 16s 6d, Gosforth 16s, Harleys 15s 6d, Wylam 14s 6d, Tanfield 13s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 174; left from last day, 35. Total 210.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 23.—Our market may be considered steady, at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d for P.Y.C. on the spot, and for the end of the year. Rough fat 2s 8d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

COLLEGE SCHOOL, MANCHESTER.—WANTED, after the vacation, an efficient ASSISTANT TEACHER, of devoted Christian character. No boarders. A young man preparing for college, might occupy the situation to his advantage.

Application by letter, giving age and references, to the Principal, Rev. J. Lee, M.A.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near Birmingham. Conducted by Mr. F. EWN, assisted by competent Masters in every department.

The course of study is comprehensive, and adapted to the University Examinations as well as to the requirements of business. The situation is elevated and healthy; the playground large and open.

School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1862.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 16, Thomas-street, Weymouth.

Conducted by Miss SMITH.

The course of instruction pursued in this establishment has been successful under the present Principal for thirteen years.

The town of Weymouth is one of the most healthy of the watering places on the English coast. It affords special facilities for Sea-Bathing. The house is large, airy, and well adapted to its present use. More than equal care is bestowed on the personal comfort of the Young Ladies. The number is limited to SIXTEEN BOARDERS, and EIGHT DAY-PUPILS. The French Language is taught by a Resident French Protestant Lady.

Terms, including instruction in French, Music, Drawing, &c., Thirty-five Guineas per annum. School Books are provided, and there are no extra whatever.

A Prospectus, with reference to Parents of Pupils, may be had on application.

The next Term commences January 21.

"Good words are worth much and cost little."—Herbert.

Now ready, the January Part of

GOOD WORDS, Sixpence Monthly. Illustrated. Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., and Illustrated by Millais, Holman Hunt, and others.

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11. ALL ABOUT THE INDIGO. By THOMAS SMITH, A.M., late of Calcutta. With Illustrations.
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(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)

With One Stop, oak case (reduced price) 9

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(With soft and distinct tones, and projecting fingerboard.)

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(The extra upper half set of vibrators adds wonder-

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and WRINGING MACHINE for the MILLION has been aptly termed the

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It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. The Guinea size is adapted for five or six in family. It can be worked by a child, or a lady may become her own Landress, and will wash as many clothes in an hour as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, bed-on doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will Wash and Wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation or have tried it in their own houses admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and it is the very thing long wanted for the Working Classes.—Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have set your "Washing and Wringing Machine" to work, and that it has done its business admirably. The maid informs me that she can do more washing in one hour with it than formerly took her the entire day; that the washing is done better, and with half the soap and fuel she formerly used.

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Sir,—I beg leave to state that your "Washing and Wringing Machine" has been tried, and it has far exceeded my expectations. It does the work most beautifully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be highly appreciated in this country, when the public knows its utility.

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Dear Sir,—I feel pleasure in informing you that I consider your "Washing and Wringing Machine" is simple, cheap, and effective; and my Landress states that the washing has been done with perfect safety to the clothes.

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Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in informing you that we have tested your "Washing and Wringing Machine," and find that it does its work admirably.

STROKESTOWN UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the Master reported most satisfactorily of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees' "Washing and Wringing Machine," by the use of which the clothes are better washed, and at less expense of soap and labour than ever heretofore.—Rosecommon Messenger, September 21, 1861.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokestown Union.

Strokestown Union, Sept. 19th, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians of the Strokestown Union to inform you that one of your "Washing Machines," which is in regular use in this Establishment, has given the utmost satisfaction. The Matron reports that it has not alone effected a saving in labour, fuel, and washing materials, but by its use the clothes are better washed, and the fabric less injured than by the hand process heretofore the practice in this Establishment. Yours obediently,

M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

From ABRAHAM M'COLLOUGH, Esq., Portadown.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that your "Washing Machine" is very efficient, saving time, soap, and fuel, allowing more comfort on a washing day than has hitherto been experienced; and the washing being completed by breakfast-time what formerly occupied two women a day. I can strongly recommend your machine as being superior to any that has come under my notice.

ABRAHAM M'COLLOUGH.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Rosecommon.

I have tested the "Washing Machine" with your excellent "Soap Powder," and I am delighted to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient Domestic Machine.

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SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other and will make sixteen Pints of strong Starch Fluid. It is the very best and most economical Starch for Families and Large Washing Establishments, and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. CAUTION.—Legal Proceedings will be enforced against all parties making or selling spurious and illegal imitations in infringement of the rights of the Proprietor. The genuine may be purchased of Oilmen, Grocers, Druggists, and Chandlers; and Wholesale of HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers.

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GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

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The extensive demand for this remedy, known as Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, by the Medical Profession, Hospitals, Dispensaries—Civil, Military, and Naval—and Families especially, guarantees that this statement of its extreme importance and value is a *bona fide* one, and worthy the attention of all.

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